The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2833 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Great Republican Demonstration at Rochester.

Speeches by Messrs. Wade, Carter and Ford of Ohio, Doolittle of Wisconsin, and Scholefield of New-York.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE ON YANCEY.

Relations of the Parties in the Present Political Canvass.

Speech of Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., at Auburn.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The Republican mass meeting here to-day has been one of the most splendid and successful political demonstrations of the canvass. The weather has been unpropitious for two days past, but cleared up about noon to-day. Immense delegations from the neighboring towns and counties came pouring in at an early hour.

The procession was the largest and most imposing that has been seen here since 1840. The speaking commenced at 3 P. M., at Jones' Square. Messrs. WADE and CARTER, of Ohio, DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, and SCHOLEFIELD, of New-York, addressed the multitudes from three stands. Mr. WADE made a powerful and effective speech. He demonstrated the Compromise measures of 1850 to be a concession from the North, while the South yielded no right, and said they were acquiesced in by all parties as a settlement, though not generally approved. The Fugitive Slave law was unnecessarily harsh and contrary to Northern sentiment and humanity. He had told the Senator who drafted it, to his face in the Senate, that he had drawn the act so as to humiliate the North, and not for the better inforcement of that provision of the Constitution; that no Southern gentleman would do the dirty work of catching runaway negroes, but the North had lived up to this law a great deal better than the South had the law against the Slave trade; that the continued concessions wrung from the fears of the North had encouraged the extreme demands and insolence of Southern ultraists. The Democratic Party, under the leadership of DOUGLAS, were responsible for all this sectional strife. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an act of treason to the Union which merited the severest punishment. DOUGLAS was now politically dead. His so-called great principle of "Popular Sovereignty" was a cheat and a humbug. The success of the Republican Party was a moral certainty. It would give the country quiet and strengthen the Union, and restore honesty to the Government. He spoke over two hours with great power, and with that force and directness which are eminently his characteristics.

Senator DOOLITTLE reviewed the doctrine advanced by YANCEY in his speech last evening—that the Declaration of Independence included only the white citizens who formed it and their posterity. He showed it to be false, from JEFFERSON'S original draft of the instrument in which he designated negroes as men, a *fac simile* of which the speaker caused to be passed around the crowd. He also alluded to the well-known sentiments of its framers and of their colaborers in the Revolution as totally adverse to the opinions of the modern Democracy, and as coincident with those of the Republicans. He also combatted the position assumed boldly and at considerable length by YANCEY, that Slavery was a blessing, socially, politically and economically. He further reviewed the doctrines of DOUGLAS, and showed the inconsistency of his present and past professions. Republican principles received an able and eloquent exposition at his hands.

All the speeches were received with marked attention and enthusiasm. The Wide-Awakes, to the number of over two thousand, paraded the streets this evening, with torches, transparencies, and fireworks. Several public buildings were handsomely illuminated. The route of the procession throughout was thronged with spectators. The whole city, apparently, turned out to witness the splendid scene, and greeted it with vociferous cheers. The city is fairly ablaze with this hitherto unequaled display, and the excitement is intense.

Gov. FORD, of Ohio, was called out, and is now addressing an immense assemblage in front of the Eagle Hotel. Fusion has received some well merited blows from him, which received a hearty recognition from his auditory.

Everything has passed off in good order, and with no serious accidents to mar the enjoyment of the day. The management of both processions by the Marshals was admirable. MONROE.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM M. EVARTS, ESQ.

We have already given a telegraphic abstract of the speech of Mr. EVARTS, delivered at Auburn, on the occasion of the great Republican mass meeting in that city on Tuesday afternoon. We now give it in full, as furnished by our special reporter. Mr. EVARTS, on being introduced to the audience, said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is not with any expectation of saying or doing anything in the canvass for the party to which we are all attached and for the principles, the triumph of which we deem essential to the safety and true honor of our country, more than any other citizen who might be favored with your call to address you, that I now arise, and in the presence of this great multitude of sober and intelligent electors of the State of New-York, to say as briefly as may be what seems to be pertinent and important in the very stage of the canvass which we have now reached.

By the form of the Constitution one simple duty is now devolved upon the citizens of this country—that duty is the election of a President and Vice-President. That is the extent and limit of our duty; and yet a large part of our citizens seem to be engaged in anything but that. They seem to suppose that the question which was before the Convention of 1787, and which resulted in the formation of the Constitution and under which we now live, is ever open to this people, and that is "What Government they shall have, and whether they shall obey it?" Gentlemen, that question was settled for us, and it will remain settled long after we have all passed from this stage.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Now, in preparation for the actual and practical duties imposed by the Constitution, I need not say to you, that if the Constitution is to be maintained and upheld, it is to be by the performance faithfully and intelligently of the duties that are assigned to us under it, and their performance at the time and in the manner that the Constitution itself proposes; and I say that in the preparation for the performance of that duty, various political parties have proposed for the suffrages of the citizens different candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. One Convention was held by the party to which you, for the most part, I take it, and I belong. The Republican Party of the United States of America, in a Convention in which twenty-four States of the Union were represented, some partially, perhaps, but still with twenty-four States, the Republican sentiment was fairly and honestly represented. They put in nomination for the suffrages of the people of the United States, dwelling wherever they may—in Maine, in Louisiana, in Georgia, in Michigan, in Oregon, or in California—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine. [Applause.] They are before the whole people, and there is nothing in the organization of the party, nothing in the principles that we propose, nothing in the character or purpose, the political conduct or history of our candidates, that should not as readily, as properly, as fairly invite a suffrage from the banks of the Arkansas, from the banks of the Columbia, as from the banks of the Penobscot or the North River. [Applause.]

Another political party representing in Convention twenty-five States, many of them fragmentary, many of them with disputed, and some of them, it seems to me, with sham representatives, but yet counting 25 States in some form or other, has also put forth candidates before the people. These are Judge DOUGLAS, of Illinois, and Gov. JOHNSON, of Georgia. They, too, are thrown before the people, whose suffrages are asked in their support.

Another Convention, representing in a somewhat irregular form, but yet containing representatives of 20 different States of the Union, has placed in nomination two other citizens of great distinction in the past political history of this country. They are Gov. BELL, of Tennessee, and EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts; and they, with what antecedents, what principles they possess, with what they have done, whatever they have promised, are before the whole people for its choice.

Another Convention, representing in some way or another by sham, substitute, fragmentary, or nominal delegation in respect of some, yet representing 19 States of the Union, have put in nomination Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, and Gen. LANE, of Oregon, who are also before the people for their suffrages. And now the single question is, "Out of these candidates whom will ye choose to govern, under the Constitution, the people of all of the States for the next four years?"

Now it strikes us, at first, as something quite different from the ordinary posture of a canvass for the Presidency, that there are so many tickets in the field, and as quite singular in the history of all parties that in not one of these Conventions was there a representation of the whole 33 States of the Union. In our own Convention, as I have stated, there were 24; in the Douglas Convention, made up as it was, there were but 25; in the Bell and Everett Convention there were but 20; and in the Breckinridge and Lane Convention there were but 19. This, gentleman, teaches us upon distinct lines of fact, that are not to be disputed, that the sentiments of these people are divided in no inconsiderable degree upon subjects that are or were supposed to be connected with or involved in this canvass; for the failure of regular antagonism between candidates, and of a fair and full collection of all the States of the Union, is an indubitable fact.

WHAT THE REPUBLICANS INTEND DOING.

Now, gentlemen, there is one party which proposes to fulfill its constitutional duty and to confine itself to its constitutional duty—to proceed without disorder and without confusion, without disturbance of the public peace or threats of the public safety to the election of the candidates that have been proposed for their suffrage. That party, I need not say to you, is the Republican Party; but I must say to you that so far as I can discover, all the other parties in this canvass are determined that they will not perform that constitutional duty in reference to their candidates, and are determined that we shall not perform it for ours. I state to you as the distinctive feature of this Presidential canvass, that, whereas, the duty is that a President shall be elected, and whereas, we propose to perform that duty, all the politics, all the zeal, all the oratory, all the enthusiasm, all the promises, all the threats, all the hopes are that we should be prevented from choosing our candidates; and that so far as can see, none of them propose to or expect to chose their own. Now, it is a little hard, Gentlemen, that a party which quietly, soberly and faithfully sets about doing that which, unperformed, strikes at the very foundations of a Constitutional Government—to perform that duty which, failing to be performed, leaves our Government until the defect be supplied, without a chief magistrate upon whom depends the entire executive course of the Government—that a party such as ours, and so situated, I say it strikes me as hard that it should be stigmatized in all quarters as an enemy of the Constitution and the Union. It seems very odd to me that all these other parties that propose to defeat the whole canvass and prevent the people from coming to a choice, should, on their various platforms on various pretences, claim for themselves the conduct and character of faithful servants of the Constitution and protectors of the Union against us, the Republicans.

THE QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Now, gentlemen, mark how the matter stands. Upon what do they justify themselves in this course? That we are dangerous to the Government, and that our success threatens the Union and the Constitution? What should be the way in which our opponents should act when a candidate is put in nomination whose success threatens the dangers which they allege? What is the way to defeat him? Manifestly by putting in nomination against him a candidate whose character and whose principles will maintain the Union and uphold the Constitution. [Applause.] This is their duty. That is the theory of our Government—that is the plan for upholding it. Now, can they make the sensible portion of the United States believe that they dread the success of the Republican Party upon public grounds, and because of fear for the safety of the country, and they have not the patriotism, self-denial and largeness of views, to sacrifice personal interests and party success sufficiently to agree upon a man who can defeat the candidates of the Republican Party? Why, if they could show us that by defeating our candidate before the people, they could at the next stage of a Constitutional election in the House of Representatives be able then to agree upon a candidate, and thus avert these dangers to the Constitution and the Union, we might put more faith and have more patience with these, their views. But when they get to the House of Representatives, what they propose there is *not* to elect a President of the United States, which is the constitutional duty there to be performed, but to prevent the Republicans, who there are the largest power in the suffrage of the States, from electing their candidate; and thus the Constitution is to be again defeated, a duty avoided; and the truth is, gentlemen, that they propose to carry on this entire controversy for these great offices against the Constitution, against the Union, and so far as their action goes, their success will be in the fact that for the first time in the history of the country no President of the United States will have been elected anywhere. [Applause.]

Now, this is literally true. The whole scheme and plan is absolutely to defeat both plans of the Constitution for the election of a President, and then in the Senate where no President ever can be, or ever was intended to be, or ever by the Constitution was proposed to be elected, they shall elect a Vice-President, turn him into a President by operation of the law. [Applause.] Gentlemen, which of these opposing forces (for there are three parties on one side and one on the other) understands the Constitution and their duty, and which of them proposes to fulfill it?

THE GREAT ISSUES INVOLVED.

Now, in every canvass for the Presidency while the suffrage remains free, and no power overawes the exercise of it on the part of the citizen, there must be involved to secure the attention of our vast population, and to attract their confidence and their votes to the one side or the other, some great sentiment, or some great interest that shall be disseminated, spread and enforced upon the popular mind to divide the country, and so by the major voices to carry into power one or the other of the parties espousing one or the other of these sentiments. This sentiment to be available for the purposes of a Presidential canvass, must be something that is vital to the Constitutional Government under which we live, and as extensive as the people whose suffrages are to determine the question. No local matters have a proper place in the Presidential canvass—no State interests force themselves upon the attention of the people so as to disturb or be of any use in the canvass for the Presidency. We inherit the idea from our British ancestry, that with every general election for Parliament—whatever the purposes of the party may be, they must go to the country upon some vital interest of the British Constitution.

Now, these are two great sentiments to which the hearts of the people always have responded—to which they will respond in this canvass—to which, I trust, they will always respond while we are a nation, and neither our prophetic nor our imaginative vision carries us beyond that time. They are the two great sentiments of liberty, to which we owe our birth as a nation, which shines in every line of the Declaration of Independence, the great statute of our national existence. The love of liberty pervades the people, and, touched by that chord, it throws on the one side or the other of it the opposing parties, and who rallies in the loudest and clearest tones for liberty will be likely to carry the day. But there is another sentiment which, as well as this one I have named, forms the spirit of the people; there is another sentiment which is called home in this pressure upon the consciences, the feelings and the intelligence of the people, and that is what relates to the actual body politic, the national life, the Constitution of our liberties in the form and frame of the American Union. That is a sentiment which never can be, and never shall be dispensed in any canvass with which you or I or any Republican, has aught to do. For, if liberty be the animating spirit of our national life, the Union is the bodily frame of that life itself, and without it we have no country. It matters but little to us what of our free, happy, powerful and prosperous national life, suffers its death-blow from a wound inflicted upon liberty, or from a wound inflicted upon the national frame of our Government. Poland, dismembered, equally with France, imperialized, has lost its national life. While we contend for the one sentiment with greater ardor, as it seems exposed, let us never doubt,—let us never fail to admit, that with a nation which comes to its end when its frame is dissolved, whether the soul of liberty be separated from the body of its Constitution, or the body of its Constitution be dissevered and dismembered, so that liberty can no longer inspire and move it, national death and destruction are equally the result. Accordingly we shall find, gentlemen, that in these great agitations of an intelligent and free people, which form the working forces of a Presidential canvass, one or the other of these great sentiments is sought to be availed of for party success; I do not say dishonestly,—sometimes honestly, sometimes otherwise, for sometimes there is an enormous gap in the process of reasoning which suggests that certain principles will be promoted by the election of a certain candidate. When you see in a little petty town election, over a petty poll booth, that widespread premise and this mean conclusion; that "all the friends of the Union and the Constitution will vote for John Smith for Constable," you sometimes conclude that there is, possibly, a gap which may excuse a friend of the Constitution and the Union from voting for Smith. [Laughter.] But, nevertheless, some connection is to be preserved, and you must judge, and the people do judge, whether in the watchword and promises of a party, there is a fair and reasonable association with the success of the candidates. Look at the various parties that are before the people. I will state with candor, and certainly with no intention to impute wrong sentiments, my views of the various parties, and I do say that we find arrayed in those mottoes and watchwords, sentiments which define and fairly represent the objects and purposes, the moving and controlling feelings that actuate the parties now before the people.

THE TRUE ABOLITION PARTY.

There is a small party which I have not yet named, and which has its candidates before the people—a party which seems wholly devoted to the inspiration of the single idea of liberty, and which seems to me to have failed in a true-courageous comprehension of the duty of American citizens in this behalf. I am sure I don't know precisely by what name this party is called now; sometimes it has been called the "Liberty Party;" by its opponents it has generally been called the "Abolition Party," and sometimes the "pure Anti-Slavery Party." GERRIT SMITH, I believe, is its candidate for the Presidency. Now I am inclined to think that, so absorbing, so controlling, has this party regarded the sentiment of Liberty as running through even the abject class of our population, in certain States of our Union, they really do give it predominance and preëminence over the sentiment of Union; and that, if they could have their own way, and had to choose whether they would carry on to its final triumphant success, this principle of Liberty at the sacrifice of the Union itself, they would be obliged fairly to say that Liberty or Disunion was the feeling and hope of their hearts. I don't criticise the sentiment. It is an honest, manly and brave sentiment, and whenever honest, manly and brave sentiments are avowed and enforced before this people by the fair arts of public influence, I have not a word to say against them, nor a frown to give to their supporters. I think, however, that the members of this party fall of their full duty. They do not, perhaps, love liberty too much, but they do not appreciate the fact that the Union is at the bottom of liberty, all that we have or may have, and that that liberty which cannot be promoted in the Union cannot be promoted out of it. [Applause.]

THE SOUTHERN DISUNION PARTY.

There is another party which, I am bound to say, has given so unfortunate, and, as it seems to me, so monstrous a perversion to the sentiment of liberty, that it is willing to adopt, and really does feel the sentiments expressed by the motto or watchword: "Slavery or Disunion." This party has for its candidates BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Now, gentlemen, here is a party that discards and tramples on these two sacred sentiments alike. So absorbed is it in the special interests of property—or let them call it what they choose, I have selected their own nomenclature,—that they will advance it before and beyond either of the sentiments, "Liberty" or "The Union of the States." And they give us the proposition, I think, by their orators, by their political courses, by their platforms, and by their conduct generally, to understand that they now give in their adhesion to the interests of Slavery so far, so vehemently, and so exclusively, that if their plans, their hopes and their sentiments be not adopted by the American people, and confirmed by the suffrages of the voters of the country, thus failing of Slavery's prosperity and advancement, they will take disunion and its consequences.

THE DOUGLAS PARTY.

Now, there is the Douglas Party at the South and the North, which gives such a predominance to the sentiment of Union, and yet adhering to this great interest of Slavery which is in our politics. It may be said that they shape their formula in this wise: Slavery and Union; that is to say, not that they prefer Slavery, but that the Union is a sentiment so strong, and Slavery an interest so strong, that they have not the courage, the faith, the reliance upon free principles sufficient to lead them to adopt more devotion even to the Union, and that Union and Slavery be voted up or down—live and thrive, or dwindle and decay—as may be, is their contrivance for the safety and honor of the country.

THE BELL AND EVERETT PARTY.

There is a party which is represented by the respectable candidates—Messrs. BELL and EVERETT—which, at least in the Free States, does not seem to put itself upon the same footing in these regards as the Douglas Party; though, so far as I can discover, the same political organization in the Slave States seems to have about the same sentiment of Slavery and Union, without Slavery or Disunion, and yet not coming to any higher standard than Slavery and Union. This party in the Free States, represented by Messrs. BELL and EVERETT, so far as I can see, is so absorbed and so subjugated to this sentiment of Union—a wise and patriotic sentiment certainly, when not pushed to extravagance—that it is willing to put itself upon a footing of political servility to the institution of Slavery. Will it adopt, will it vindicate, will it espouse, as its choice and preference, for the sake of Union and what it deems peace, harmony and quiet, political servility, and surrender those free and spontaneous sentiments which all free men feel on this subject? But "political servility and Union" are what they are willing, in substance and effect, to present for the good of the country, and it is the best which they, at this juncture, can do.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Now, gentlemen, the Republican Party, in my judgment, is ready to take hold with confidence, with firmness, with energy and with faith in the people and in the principles of our fathers, of the two great sentiments, that divide sometimes, but really should always unite the parties of the American people, and to inscribe as the legend of its banners in this controversy, "Liberty and Union now and forever, one and inseparable." [Applause.] Do we flatter ourselves or disparage our opponents in this distribution and division of these great sentiments that are our common birthright? I know that Republicans are for liberty and for the Union; I know that they ask no greater liberty and no greater power for themselves in the regions of our country where they live than they are willing to accord to their fellow men in every portion of our fair land. [Applause.] I know that it is a prevalent, fervent and predominant sentiment of the Republican heart, that when we get outside of that natural feeling which we give to our birth-place, when we get outside of that allegiance which we owe to that political community known as the State in which we were born and in which we live—outside of that circumscription which nature and political duty draw closely around us, I know that there is not a Republican within sound of my voice that does not rejoice in, and hope for, and plan for, and work for, under these life-giving sentiments of "Liberty and Union," the good of Alabama and Louisiana as much as for the good of Vermont or Michigan. [Applause.]

Our sentiments are not sectional. The life that we draw from them will be communicated to every portion of our land, whenever those portions of our land are ready to imbibe their life-giving influence. And we will disseminate them; we will uphold them; we will maintain the conflict in favor and for the good of all parts of the country.

THE "ONE-IDEA" CHARGE.

It is said, gentlemen, that the Republican Party, if represented rightly by this sentiment of liberty, and this love of Union, is a "one-idea" party. There is but one duty confided to us in this canvass, and that is the election of a President and Vice-President, and that duty performed, we shall have performed our obligation to the Constitution of the United States. But let us see whether we are a "one-idea" party, and whether it is a reproach. If it be founded on an idea, it is an idea large enough, when divided up, to furnish the antagonistic principles of three other parties. [Laughter.] That is something in size and bulk for an idea. Is it then to be objected to that it has not an idea that is in the people's heads and hearts? Gentlemen, who make parties, platforms, and combinations, and who furnish sentiments? One would suppose that they were made to order by some superior power, and were let down upon the people to be adopted under the direction of leading politicians. The people have the ideas and the sentiments, out of which moral forces and politics are directed and controlled. [Applause.] And when a party on one side, or the other, has the ideas and the sentiments that the people have in their heads and hearts, it has enough for that canvass. Some of our respectable friends, who don't like agitation, are constantly asking us, "Why will you divide the people on the question of Slavery? Why don't you divide them upon something that they all agree about?" [Laughter.]

This is all childish nonsense, and he who thinks that he can by whistling raise the wind to carry his craft across the Atlantic, will think that in political puntas you can agree to suppress a sentiment or an idea, and get up some other for popular use. So much for that. But the idea is a large one, and it is connected inseparably with these two sentiments of our love of country and our love of liberty, and, therefore, the purposes and principles of the Republican Party do rightly impose these united sentiments. The idea, gentlemen, that Slavery, whether it be good or bad, politic or pernicious, is local, and that free labor is the national basis upon which we build up wealth and power. [Loud applause.] Now that is the idea, and it is an idea large enough for any nation to have for a four years' canvass. [Applause.]

SLAVERY LOCAL AND NOT NATIONAL.

Let us see how this question arose—how much of fact, and fact that cannot be disfigured or kept out of view, there is in it, and about which all must agree. The great fact is, gentlemen, that the population of our country includes within its bosom four millions of persons of African descent. There is the fact. No Southern statesman or politician can disguise it: no Northern statesman can influence or pervert it. Here they are. What have we to do about them? I mean "we" as a nation—you and I in our political duties, not in our philanthropy, with our sympathies or our moral and religious influences; but what have we to do with the fact politically, in our duty as citizens under the Federal Constitution? That is the question that divides the country.

In the first place, gentlemen, these blacks are for the most part in the condition of Slavery. They have derived that condition, and it is maintained over them by the force of the laws of the separate States in which they live. I need not say to you, gentlemen, that we should have no confusion of ideas about what liberty and Slavery are. They have nothing magical about them. The difference between them, wide and deep as it may be, exists wholly by positive law. Why are we free? Why do we call ourselves free? What do we mean by freedom, except that we live in communities whose laws leave us free, as God made us, deducting only that small contribution from individual liberty which is necessary for the common right and the common safety? It is in our laws,—in our magistrates who protect those laws,—in the processes of those laws which give to the feebliest the support of the whole community in defence of his rights,—that we are freemen. Sir JAMES MCINTOSH, than whom there never was a clearer thinker in these matters, defines liberty as "security against wrong." That is liberty. Think it over as to what is your condition of liberty. It is security against wrong. You are permitted to work out your sentiments and the purposes of your nature, as an individual, against wrong and oppression. Now, Slavery—Slavery is a word that trips lightly on the tongue, but Slavery is nothing but the local condition in which the slaves are, by power of the Government under which they live and which controls them;—and perhaps as ready and complete a definition of Slavery as has yet been given would be the converse of the definition of Liberty. Slavery, gentlemen, in essence, in practical abjectness and misery, is helplessness against wrong, [applause,] and that is the legal condition in which it is placed in the communities where it is cherished and maintained as a social institution. I need not say to you that, as a political duty, we have nothing to do with the passing of the laws in the States where Slavery exists—and that ends that subject. Where, then, does the conflict arise which causes this diversity of sentiment and this conflict of political action? Why, when this black population is to overflow the bounds of these separate independent States, by the laws of which its condition is fixed, then it becomes a question for those unto whose territories it flows to say what shall be done with it; and if it overflows into the territories of the United States of America, then you and I and every citizen has a political responsibility and a political duty, because then it is beyond State jurisdiction, and is within the jurisdiction of the United States of America. And as it is a condition that it must have the support of the law to exist in fact, it must be governed and regulated by the laws of the Government having jurisdiction—even the Territories into which it overflows. Thus, you and I, in common with the citizens of Alabama and Missouri, of Massachusetts and Illinois, have our say, our opinions, our votes, our action, and our principles upon the subject. Now, can any one gainsay this? Gentlemen, as I have said, the idea being that Slavery is local, and not national, the moment you remove or attempt to remove this African population out of the States in which they are held in bondage, into your Territories, under your Government, under your laws, whether that population shall be held in Slavery,—kept in the condition of helplessness against wrong, or whether that population comes in the Territory to be lifted into freedom and protected by security against wrong, is precisely the duty and the action that you must meet, whatever the consequences, under your duty to the Constitution and in maintenance of your share of the citizen's protection and defence of the Government.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Now this conflict has been said to be irrepressible, and various authors of this doctrine of the irrepressibility between the interests of slave labor and of free labor have been brought before the notice of the people. Gov. SEWARD was reproached with having in 1858 invented this doctrine of an "irrepressible conflict." Since that time Mr. LINCOLN has been put forward as the candidate of the Republican Party, and so that reproach, if it be a reproach, as our opponents intended it, has been transferred to Mr. LINCOLN, and they say that he, two years earlier than Gov. SEWARD, was the author of that doctrine.

Well, gentlemen, I happen to have a little extract from a newspaper which will show you another origin for this doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" between the forces of slave and free society. The Richmond *Enquirer*, before SEWARD and before LINCOLN laid down this proposition:

"Two opposite and conflicting forms of society cannot, among civilized men, coexist and endure. The one must give way and cease to exist—the other become universal. If free society be unnatural, immoral and unchristian, it must fall and give way to slave society—a social system as old as the world, as universal as man." [Laughter.]

And we take that issue. If free society is "unnatural, immoral and unchristian," which the Virginia editor says it is, then by the highest duty to ourselves and to all men, we must be turned into slaves. There certainly is an "irrepressible conflict" stated.

Well, gentlemen, these may be called the *observers* of this "irrepressible conflict" between the forces of slave labor and free labor—between societies respectively built upon these two opposite systems; the *author* of that conflict is He who mysteriously framed this union of the body and of the soul which constitutes the human race. [Applause.] For in the last analysis the difference between slave labor and free labor is this, that a power superior to the individual man seizes upon him, degrades his labor, stimulates, enforces, and employs all his energy which alies him with the brute, his muscles, his nerves, his power as of oxen and of horses, in the labor that the slave owner gets by tasks from his abject dependants. Free labor is informed by man and directed by will. It is the application of the whole man by himself—the master of his own limbs by the intellect, the passions with which God has given him to rule his own body. And it is quite obvious that so long as there be these two methods, by one of which man is degraded to the level of the brute, and his labor to the level of brute labor, and by the other he is the master of his own body, and is lifted up by his own effort into moral, intellectual and social development and improvement, they "cannot, (as the Editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* says,) among civilized men, coexert and endure." [Applause.] Let us see why.

Let us see what are some of the trivial objections which are made sometimes by honest-minded men. "What is the objection," they say, "that you free people of the North have to going into a Territory and running the forces of free society parallel with the system of slave labor?" Why, the moral conflict between them is utterly incompatible with the peaceful coexistence of the two together. I mean while they run on as forces conflicting and striving for the mastery, for I admit that the actual condition of the slaves, when it is settled that the institution is to pass away, may temporarily be left subordinate to and be controlled by the great forces of free society. Why, gentlemen, just take the two systems of the chaste Christian single marriage and that of polygamy—the system of one society which treats woman as an equal—the sharer of the heart of her husband, the mother of his children and the part of his household—and the system of polygamy, that treats her as the slave of his passions and makes her subject to his caprices; and then ask the free people of the North and the free people of the South (for in this question there is no difference of opinion between the two sections) what objection there is to polygamy occupying a Territory, and why they cannot go and live side by side with this institution. Gentlemen, nature is stronger than politicians. [Applause.] She will have her own way. Now, practically, is not this so? How happens it that the overflowing population of the sterile soil and inclement climate of New-England States, and of this and other Northern States, have in the earlier days, when the impenetrable West imposed such barriers to the progress of civilization—how happens it, I ask, that that movement did not turn down into Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia? The laws of our country extended over the whole; the genial climate and fertile and prolific soil invited the industry of the free. Why did they not go there? Why did they shoot clear across the continent, as if there had been a wall of fire drawn on the northern boundary of Virginia? And why, not until they had occupied to the Pacific Ocean, did the returning wave seek to encroach upon the line of territory that Slavery had claimed for its own?

Now, gentlemen, you see that this is not a fictitious issue. It is a real issue. It is deep, permanent, as necessary as the principles of human nature. You see that besides being a question of political duty and political right, in which we are concerned, it is a question whether our Territories shall be cultivated by free or by slave labor; it is a question of vital importance to the overflowing tide of our own population, because the presence of Slavery, as an established and controling institution, necessarily drives the free population away from the reach of it.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE REPUBLICANS.

And, gentlemen, it happens to be a little odd, with these sentiments, that the most extraordinary charges are made upon the Republican Party. Our fellow-citizens of the Slave States tell us, in justification of the system of Slavery, that it is the only system compatible with the coexistence of the same races in the same community—that is, their coexistence in at all equal numbers. That may be. We do not dispute with them upon that point. But we say, that being admitted, they cannot extend themselves into the Territories of the United States, and carry with them their black population, without having Slavery maintained and protected. Well, our principles are opposed to the maintainance and protection of Slavery in the Territories. That we avow; that they complain of, but that they understand. Yet you will find in the organs of opinion in the southern States, and in the organs feeling affinity with them in the Free States, they charge that the Republican Party is in favor of Africanizing America. The policy and principles of the Republican Party to keep slaves out of the Territories, in the opinion of our Southern friends, is to keep the African race out of the Territories, while their principles would carry it in. And yet they say, and while they charge it in effect as a fault of ours, that our principles would fill the Territories with white people and would keep the slaves out, that we are in favor of Africanizing the Continent. The extension of the institution and of the population would be promoted and advanced by the policy and principles of the parties which are opposed to us, and we who stop the tide cannot be accused of favoring the extension of that population. [Applause.]

THE QUESTION OF SLAVE INCREASE.

And here, gentlemen, I may notice a proposition which has been used by many persons to soothe their own consciences for their indifference on the subject of Slavery, and that is, that the carrying of the institution of Slavery into new Territories does not increase the number of Slaves. They are opposed to increasing the number of slaves, but they say that the extension of the institution does not increase the number of slaves. [Laughter.] A very respectable, intelligent gentleman, whom I ever desire to mention with honor, Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, the candidate of one of the divisions of the Democratic Party for Governor of this State, in a public speech that he recently delivered suggested that idea. Why, gentlemen, what can be more abhorrent to the plainest principles of social economy but that the extension of the area over which a race is distributed does not tend to their increase. Whenever Mr. BRADY will be of the opinion that the descendants of Irishmen are no more in the world than they would have been if they had always been confined within the limits of Ireland; whenever we shall feel that there are no more descendants of Englishmen than if this wide Continent had not been opened to that population, but they had all been confined within the island of Great Britain; whenever it shall be true that there are just as many Morgan horses in the world as if they had always been confined to farm-work in Vermont, and had not been distributed over the country for the luxury of its population everywhere; whenever it shall be demonstrated that there would be just as many perch in the world if they had always been shut up in Owasco Lake, and not distributed in rivers and lakes everywhere, then I say there will be something in the idea that the extension of Slavery into Territories does not tend to increase the number of slaves. [Applause.]

NEGRO EQUALITY.

And now, gentlemen, there is another question which I desire to meet fairly and squarely, and that is the imputation against the Republican Party as favoring negro equality. I take it that the Republican Party, and that every man whose mind and nature has been developed by education and Christianity, feels that because of the actual condition of feebleness, of ignorance and of degradation of anybody, he never gains any right, even by the weight of his little finger, to add to that depression and misfortune. [Applause.] And I take it that it will be a long time before it will be a mark of nobility of spirit and manliness of character to add to the misfortunes and feebleness of the humble and distressed. [Renewed applause.] I believe that it is a fundamental principle of civilized society and the Christian religion, that as before the eye of God, so in the judgment of the law, all men who are men are to have equal rights of protection. Now, when I am making this suggestion about the Republican Party's notion of the equality of negroes, God forbid that any man should say that I, professing, as I do, to speak with deliberation, with circumspection, with a just regard of duty to myself and to you, should ever be quoted as opposed to that kind of equality to the lowest and feeblest of the human race. But let us look a little at this subject of negro equality from points of view which do not occur to our Southern friends. They do not complain that the law which excluded Slavery or slaves from the territory would prevent white men from going there, except in a particular relation, to which I shall advert. So far, then, as whites are concerned, the white man who chooses to go alone from South Carolina, or from Alabama, or from Kentucky, would have just as good a chance under this principle of exclusion of slaves, as a man from Vermont, from Pennsylvania, or from Ohio. But they say we white men of the South cannot go into a new Territory without our blacks carrying us. [Laughter.] And there is the difficulty. Now, which is the master of the situation and of the future of that man—the white man or the black man who must carry him? [Laughter.] You remember how BENJAMIN FRANKLIN aided the diffusion of universal suffrage, when there was a property qualification which he wished to abolish, by a suggestion he made in regard to the property voting rather than the man. He says, "You require a man to possess $50 worth of property before he can vote." Now, to-day, a man professes himself to exercise the right of suffrage. He is asked whether he has $50 worth of property. He says, "Yes—I have a jackass that is worth $50." He votes. Well, at the next election the man comes up again, but his jackass having died he cannot vote. "Now," asks Dr. FRANKLIN, "which was it that voted the year before, the man or the jackass?" [Loud laughter.]

THE RELATIONS OF MASTER AND SLAVE.

Now, gentlemen, pursuing the tenor of these suggestions, if in the Southern States they have a class of the population in subjection to whom the movement of the white people must be made, it is very easy to see that in certain most important relations this population is the master of the movements of the whites. [Applause.]

And again, they say, that in their estimation a mixed population of whites and slaves, as a unit, is a better population than an equal number of people on one side of the line, all white. Well, gentlemen, let us suppose there are 1,000 white people forming a little community in the State of Ohio, and that on the opposite bank of the river, in Kentucky, there is another community made up of 500 whites and 500 negroes; and this latter community, they say, is stronger, wiser, safer, and better community than the 1,000 on our side. Well, gentlemen, when some British officers were trying to excuse the defeat of one of their frigates by an American frigate having a smaller crew, the Englishmen retorted by saying that two-thirds of the crew of the American ship were Englishmen and Irishmen. "Yes," said the American, "and it was with just the other third that made the difference. [Laughter.] Now, take from the one community, of 1,000 white men, 500 white men, and you have 500 white men remaining. But from the other community of 500 whites and 500 blacks, you take the 500 whites and you have 500 blacks remaining. It is that dilution of the black population that they consider a larger and better element in society than an equal number of white people on one side. [Laughter.] That is not only negro equality but negro superiority. [Applause.] We submit to the argument without ill-nature, because we are satisfied that it is quite the other way.

Now, gentlemen, this subject of equality has been broached on the opposite side, by a very distinguished gentleman in the Democratic Party, a very eminent lawyer and a very close reasoner—I mean Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR. He, in endeavoring to attract the attention, favor and support to the institution of Slavery from the people of the State of New-York, put to them this proposition: "The condition of Slavery at the South is precisely, in the eye of the law, the condition of your sons here, while they are under age: the only difference between the lad of 20 at the North and the slave at the South being that the lad is to be emancipated at the age of 21, while the slave continues in the same condition for life." This monstrous proposition, gentlemen, is not for me to dissect or to refute. Its absurdity is obvious: but let me say to gentlemen, when they are using this reckless argument, that it is just as much an assertion of the equality of condition to say that the white man is on the same level with the black as it is to say that the black is on the same level with the white. There is no difference in that respect.

So you see, gentlemen, that none of these efforts to divert the public mind and the public attention from the real inquiry will avail anything. We are a political party. We act in our Federal relations within our political duty. We act upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories according to our notions of the safety and true development of our country.

WHAT THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" AMOUNTS TO.

Now, there being this conflict, let us see who it is between. The ordinary phrase for it is that it is between the North and the South. Between the North and South? This "irrepressible conflict" has but the occupation of the territory by these contending tides of population. Well, gentlemen, there is great danger in generalities. What is the North? What is the South? Where is the line drawn? The phrases have no meaning in our political Constitution. There are no such powers. It answered very well in geographical description while the population of this country was confined to the margin of the Atlantic Ocean. But what has become of the division between the East and the West? We reach now from shore to shore of the two great oceans of the world. We have the great Mississippi Valley. We have a vast region of interior territory. Thence the division between the North and the South does not express the conflicting parties at all. Then they will say that it is between the Slave States and the Free States, but that is not so. If it were so, why then, under our system of politics, which gives the predominance of Federal votes the power of determining the question, it would have been settled long ago: there are 120 votes from the Slave States and 183 from the Free States; and it is very easy to see that a conflict dividing the parties of the country by that line, would be very soon ended.

No, gentlemen, these are cunning disguises by which this conflict is sought to be made geographical, or sought to be circumscribed on the one side or on the other by the demarcation of State lines. It is not so. The controvery is between the friends and supporters of Slavery in the United States of America wherever they are, and the opponents of that institution who regard it as dangerous and injurious to the common benefit of the country. [Applause.] That is it. You cannot gain the credit of a great division of the country, or of great bodies of States. Look at it. I take it that in our midst Mr. O'CONOR is as great an advocate, promoter and defender of the institution of Slavery as Mr. YANCEY, who lives in Alabama. I take it that Mr. CUSHING, of Massachusetts, is as vehement, as turbulent, as obstreperous an advocate of Slavery as Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia. I take it that Gov. SEWARD is no more fiery or no more bold an opponent of the extension of Slavery than CASSIUS M. CLAY, of Kentucky. [Applause.] I take it that Mr. EVARTS betrays the holes of freedom by his timidity in the

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

CAPITULATION OF ANCONA.

We derive from our European files by the *Arabia* some additional details of interest.

Count CAVOUR has declared in the Chamber of Deputies that there existed no public document or private treaty, that no convention or negotiations had taken place, and that no Power had ever made any propositions or demands involving the cession of a single inch of Italian soil. Count CAVOUR further said that the fact that the news concerning a treaty for the cession of Sardinia, of which the journals had spoken, was simultaneously sent from Vienna and Palermo to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, was sufficient to show its falsity and to explain its double origin.

The Turin correspondent of the *Debats* says that GARIBALDI will soon retire to his island home, and will not leave it unless his services should again be required. He wept when he read the reproaches and the insults which the ministerial prints of Turin poured out upon him. Some of his Generals had been won over to the policy of CAVOUR. Surrounded by intrigues, wearied by recriminations, perplexed by political difficulties which he did not comprehend, the Dictator wrote to VICTOR EMANUEL: "Come; I shall place authority in your hands."

The Cologne *Gazette* states that in consequence of the Princess CLOTILDE having expressed religious scruples at what is taking place in the Papal States, the King, her father, has written to assure her that the Pope shall not be disquieted, and that, if need be, His Majesty himself will protect His Holiness against any aggression.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that:

"The instructions sent through M. DE CADORE to Rome will probably soon receive their fulfillment. It appears the Duke of Grammont and Gen. DE GOYON are recommended, or 'invited,' to offer no obstacle, moral or material, to the retirement of the Holy Father, should it be so decided in Consistory. They will doubtless be at liberty to exhibit as much regret as they please; to offer their condolence, and even, if they can, to shed tears; but restraint of any kind they must not employ."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Nord* says that the initiative of the expected interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria was taken by the latter, and that it will lead to no change in the political situation of those Powers; that public opinion in St. Petersburg and in Russia is more than ever averse to an alliance which would eventually make Russia the *gendarme* of Europe—a thankless position which she too long occupied.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Garibaldi in Naples—The French Religious Press on the Fall of Ancona—Accident to an American in Paris—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 5, 1860.

We must commence with an apology to Gen. Bosco. The letter in which the General should have declared that "Bosco dies, but never surrenders" was a pure forgery. At least, so he says, in a letter to one of our city papers, and he ought to know better than any one else. It now appears—to our astonishment, be it said—that when Bosco surrendered at Milazzo—(you see that the letter must have been a forgery, since Bosco does surrender)—he promised on his word of honor to GARIBALDI that he would not again take up arms for three months. In compliance with this promise, a promise which the young King told him he must adhere to, (not that the General did not wish to adhere to it,) he was living quietly at Naples, waiting events and the termination of his three months. It was a mistake, therefore, that he was commanding the King's army either south or north of Naples. Some days after GARIBALDI's entry into Naples there were signs of a reaction in favor of the royalists, and then the Dictator thought it advisable to send Gen. Bosco away, but only as a measure of precaution. Thus, the General's conduct has been most honorable from first to last, and we only regret that he was not on the side of GARIBALDI and Italian unity. He was undoubtedly the bravest and most accomplished officer of the late King's army.

BERTANI also, to the surprise of most people, has been sent away from Naples by the Dictator—BERTANI, who was the financial head and front of the whole movement in favor of Italian liberty. It was BERTANI who enrolled at Genoa all the volunteers, who organized them in bands, who obtained ships for their conveyance to Sicily, and collected and disbursed the necessary funds. But it was exactly upon this word disbursement that he wrecked his ship. He is charged by the Garibaldian Ministry with having squandered the money confided to his care, both at Genoa and at Naples. It seems nevertheless hard, and verges smartly on ingratitude, that the man who, next to GARIBALDI of the most for the Sicilian enterprise, should be sacrificed for want of a financial talent. The Doctor returns home, no doubt with a keen appreciation of the ingratitude of Republics.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS also leaves Naples with "a flea in his ear." But his fall is greater even than that of Dr. BERTANI, for he believed that his influence was the whole motive power of the revolution, and that without him success would have been impossible. Until he was appointed by GARIBALDI as Director of the Museums of Naples, with the National Treasury at his disposition—until he had taken up his residence in one of the palaces of the State and at the State's expense—everything was well enough, for his vanity was harmless, while his friendship for the cause was duly appreciated. But once installed in his new position, and all the satirical journals of Naples attacked him with a violence which even DUMAS, habituated to the abuse of the Paris Press, could not withstand. He resigned his functions, and now one of these Paris papers declares that this is the only sensible act he has performed in Italy. But his short lived administration will furnish him the material for another volume, so we should not lament the event.

But ALEXANDER DUMAS is in no sense alone in his short-lived political glory. The advent of GARIBALDI into Naples has been the occasion of building up and tearing down more reputations in a month's time than Naples will again see to the end of the century. If there be a man addicted to throwing favors to all his friends, or in other words of distributing his favors equally, surely that man is GARIBALDI; for what man of prominence in Naples or about the person of the Dictator has not passed through some office of trust within the short period of one month?

We have had, too, within the walls of Paris, the famous Gen. SCHMIDT, the butcher of Perugia. He also has published an explanation, in which he declares that he did not surrender as a prisoner of war, and that no promise was exacted of him not to reengage in the war. At Turin he was set at liberty, with an ordinary passport *viseé* for Switzerland, his native country. He had better now engage in some honest occupation other than arms, for surely with such a reputation as he bears he will find few men that will march under him.

There is no limit to the wrath of the legitimist and Catholic journals of Paris since the fall of Ancona. That the pious, the courageous, the devoted LAMORICIERE should be a prisoner in the hands of the infidel and the hated Piedmontese, is the desolation of abomination, and they wonder how the world stands or how nature continues its functions after such an event. M. JANICOT, of the *Gazette de France*, more furious than the rest, goes to inventing words of opprobium and epithets for his enemies, a method of argument so unusual in the French Press that it indicates a complete loss of self-control in the writer. Among other things which have bubbled up from M. JANICOT'S wrath are the words *Roi Bombardeur*, as applied to King VICTOR EMANUEL, a term which was inspired in the brain of the happy inventor by the operations of the Piedmontese army and navy at Ancona. All Italy M. JANICOT thinks, is going to be given up to *Cialdinism* and *Mazzinism*. As to Cialdinism, the victorious arms of that General stand in evidence; but, as to Mazzinism, the great propagandist has again gone under. It is to be hoped for the last time, so that M. JANICOT and Italy will be delivered of their mutual bugbear at the same moment.

A few days ago there was a procession seen going down the Seine, which for solemnity has had no equal in the history of great calamities. It was the annual retirement of the bathing-houses, those floating palaces of the Seine, which pass for an ornament and an utility in Summer, and as an eye-sore and an obstruction in Winter. This year their removal to Winter quarters was the heart-rending event of the season, for not a single individual had dared to doff his garments within their walls during the whole Summer, and not a sou had jingled in the coffers of their *dame de comptoir*. Verily it is the year of great *fiasci*.

So, too, that melancholy procession from Switzerland. Such a column of wilted, saturated, swearing Americans and Englishmen we do do not recollect having seen under any circumstances. They pretend to have come over to the regattas.

Mademoiselle VELPEAU, the only daughter of the distinguished surgeon, a young lady burdened with a handsome share of her father's immense fortune, is about to marry one of the Emperor's Chamberlains—M. THORIANET.

At last Sunday's race at the Bois de Bologne, a young American who was present on horseback, Mr. MAYO, of Richmond, Va., had the two bones of his leg broken and splintered by a fall of his horse. Mr. MAYO, who is the nephew of Mrs. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, had taken passage with Mrs. SCOTT for the next trip of the *Adriatic* from Havre to New-York, but this accident will of course prevent the voyage so far as regards Mr. MAYO. Mrs. SCOTT will go home under the protection of Col. LAY, of the U. S. Army, who has just finished a European tour. Mrs. SCOTT, whose health is better in the climate of France, has lived in Paris many years, and has not made a visit home since 1856. Mrs. Commodore STEWART has also resided permanently in Paris for a great many years.

MALAKOFF.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

The following is the allocution pronounced by his Holiness Pius IX, at the secret consistory of the 28th ult.:

VENERABLE BRETHREN: It is with incredible pain and profound sorrow that we are forced to deplore and condemn new attacks, *unheard-of till these days*, committed by the Piedmontese Government against us, the Holy See and the Catholic Church. That Government, you are aware, abusing the victory which by the aid of a warlike and great nation it had gained in a most disastrous war, extended its sway over Italy, *in defiance of all laws, human and divine*. After exciting the populations to revolt, and, with monstrous injustice, driving the legitimate Sovereigns from their dominions, *it invaded and usurped by an iniquitous and truly sacrilege us act* certain provinces of Emilia, subject to our Pontifical authority. Now, while the Catholic world, responding to our most just and grievous complaints, ceases not to protest against this impious usurpation, that same Government arrogates to itself other provinces of the Holy See in the Picenum, Umbria, and the patrimony of St. Peter. Seeing the population of those provinces in the enjoyment of the most perfect tranquility and faithfully attached to us notwithstanding the lavish expenditure of money and other perverse dealings had failed to seduce them from our legitimate civil Government and that of the Holy See, it then let loose upon those provinces a band of worthless men to excite troubles and sedition, and afterwards sent a numerous army to attack those same provinces, and subject them by force of arms.

You are well aware, venerable brethren, of the impudent letter addressed to our Cardinal, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, *by the Piedmontese Government, to justify its brigandage*. It is not ashamed to tell us that orders had been given to its troops to occupy our provinces, if we did not immediately dismiss the foreigners enrolled in our small army, raised solely to secure the tranquillity of our Pontifical dominions and their populations; and you are aware that, at the very time that letter was received, those provinces were actually occupied by the Piedmontese troops. Verily it is impossible not to be deeply moved and indignant in presence of these false accusations, the various calumnies, and the outrages with which that Government is not ashamed to cover its impious and hostile aggression against the civil authority of the Roman Church, and to attack our own Government. Who would not be astonished to see our Government taken to task for enrolling foreigners in our army, when everybody knows that none can refuse to a legitimate Government the right of enlisting foreigners among its troops! Assuredly this right belongs in a special manner to our Government and that of the Holy See, since the Roman Pontiff, the common father of all the faithful, cannot decline to receive with all his heart those who, influenced by religious zeal, wish to serve in the Pontifical army, and lend their aid to the defence of the Church. Here it must be observed that this concourse of foreign Catholics is chiefly due to the perversity of those who have assailed the civil power of the Holy See. No one, indeed, can be ignorant of the indignation and grief which seized the whole Catholic world *at the news of the unjust and impious aggression on the dominions of the Apostolic See*. A great number of faithful, from different countries, eagerly hastened of their own accord towards our Pontifical dominions, and enrolled themselves in our army to defend our rights, those of the Holy See, and of the Church. With singular malignity the Piedmontese Government does not hesitate calumniously to stigmatize our soldiers as mercenaries—our soldiers, of whom a great number, both natives and foreigners, of noble extraction and bearing illustrious names, had determined to serve in our army without pay, and solely out of love for religion. The Piedmontese Government well knows the incorruptible fidelity of our army, and how useless were all the perfidious manœuvres employed. It is useless to offer any refutation of the false accusation of barbarity brought against our troops, since the calumniators can produce no proof of the charge; and, what is more, this same accusation may with justice be thrown back on themselves, and fully justified by the atrocious proclamations issued by the chiefs of the Piedmontese army.

It is well to remark here that our Government could have no suspicion of this hostile invasion, since it had received the assurance that the Piedmontese troops were approaching our territory, not as invaders, but to protect it from bands of disorderly persons. The General-in-Chief of our troops, therefore, could not think that we would have to fight against the Piedmontese army. The aspect of things having changed contrary to all right and all expectation, as soon as he learned the hostile invasion of an army evidently stronger and more numerous than his, he wisely resolved to retire to the fortress of Ancona, in order not to expose our soldiers to inevitable destruction, but, being stopped on his march by the enemy's troops, he could not but fight to open a way for himself and his soldiers.

At the same time, however, that we award due and well-deserved praise to the General-in-Chief of our troops, to the officers and to the soldiers, who, when attacked unawares by the enemy, fought most bravely, though inferior in numbers, for the cause of God, of the Church, of this Apostolic See, and of justice, we can with difficulty restrain our tears on learning how many valiant soldiers, young men of rank especially, whom their faith and noble hearts had induced to fly to the defence of the temporal power of the Roman Church, have met with death in this unjust and cruel invasion. We deeply sympathize with the mourning into which their families are plunged. God grant that we may be able to dry up the tears of those families by our words. It will be for them, at least so we trust, a ground of holy consolation that the honorable mention, so well merited, that we make of their fallen children and relatives, prove the signal example of faith, devotedness and love towards ourselves and this Holy See, which they have, by immortalizing their names, given to the Christian world. We further cherish the hope that all those who have gloriously fallen for the cause of the Church, will obtain that eternal peace and beatitude for which we have prayed, and shall pray unceasingly, to the most High and most gracious God. We must also here award the praises due to our dear sons, the Governors of Provinces, especially the Provinces of Urbino, Pesaro and Spoleto, who, in the midst of the gloomy vicissitudes of the times, have constantly and courageously performed their duties.

But now, venerable brethren, who could tolerate the glaring impudence and hypocrisy *with which the infamous aggressors dare, in their proclamations, to say that they enter into our provinces to reëstablish there the principles of moral order?* And this rash affirmation is made by those who, declaring an implacable war against the Catholic Church, its ministers and its property, and absolutely despising the laws and ecclesiastical censures, have not hesitated to throw into irons either eminent Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, or Bishops, or the most honorable men of one or the other clergy; to drive religious communities from their own monasteries; to rob the Church of its property, and to devastate the patrimony of the Holy See. The principles of moral order would therefore be reëstablished by those who found public schools of every false doctrine, and houses of perdition; who endeavor, by abominable writings and infamous spectacles, to offend and destroy modesty, honesty and virtue, to turn into derision the sacred mysteries of our Divine Religion; the sacraments, the precepts, and the laws of the Church; its ministers, its rites and its ceremonies; to annihilate every notion of justice, to shake and destroy the foundations of religion and of society!

This is why, in this unjust aggression, in this horrible invasion of our temporal power, accomplished by the King of Sardinia and his Government against all the laws of justice and of the law of nations, we, calling to mind the duty imposed on us, again energetically raise our voice, in the midst of your illustrious assembly, and, in face of the Catholic universe, we reprove and condemn the criminal and sacrilegious excesses of that King and of that Government; we declare all their acts null and of non-effect, and we claim, in the most urgent manner, the integrity of that temporal power which belongs to the Roman Church, as well as its rights and those of all Catholics, and we shall never cease to claim the restitution of them.

Here we cannot conceal from you, venerable brethren, that we are overcome by the most lively bitterness, in seeing that in such a wicked and even execrable spoliation, *we are again deprived of foreign assistance, in consequence of different difficulties which have arisen*. Certainly the reiterated declarations which have been made to us by one of the most powerful princes of Europe, are well known to you. Nevertheless, while we still wait for the effect of them, we cannot but be cruelly afflicted and disturbed, in seeing that the authors of and actors in this frightful usurpation persist and advance with audacity and insolence in their detestable design, *as if they were assured that no one will effectually oppose it*.

Their perversity has reached to such a point that the hostile troops of the Sub-Alpine army, having been sent almost to the foot of the walls of our well-beloved capital, all communication is stopped; public and private affairs are in suspense; the roads are intercepted; and, what is more serious, *the Sovereign Pontiff is reduced to the most painful embarrassment for the affairs of the Church, and cannot provide for it*, since the principal road of communication with the different parts of the world is closed. Thus, venerable brethren, in those bitter agonies, and in such an extremity, you understand that we are brought to the painful necessity of thinking, even in spite of ourselves, of adopting opportune resolutions to save our dignity.

In the meantime, we cannot abstain from particularly deploring the disastrous and pernicious principle, which is called that of non-intervention, proclaimed some time ago by certain Governments, tolerated by others, and put in practice, even in the case of the odious aggression of one State against another; whence it follows that a sort of impunity and license is secured, in contempt of all laws, human and Divine, for the invasion and the spoliation of the rights, the properties, and the domains of another, and which we see happen in these lamentable times. And what is truly wonderful is that it is with impunity allowed to the only subalpine Government to trample under foot and to violate this pretended principle, since we see it under the eyes of all Europe send its troops on the territory of other States, to dethrone and expel the legitimate princes. Hence follows this pernicious absurdity that foreign intervention is only admitted in order to excite and favor rebellion.

This, therefore, is a fitting opportunity for us to exhort all the Princes of Europe to reflect in the gravity of their counsels, and in the meditations of their wisdom, how many evils and perils are accumulated in the detestable events which we deplore. The case, in fact, is of a barbarous violation accomplished against the universal law of nations; and if it is not completely suppressed, there is henceforth no security for any legitimate right. It is the question of the principle of rebellion, of which the subalpine Government shamefully supported the yoke, and which easily explains what dangers threaten governments and fall on all civil society, since it opens the breach before fatal communism. It relates also to the violation of the solemn Conventions which guarantee the integrity and the independence of the Pontifical State, as well as of all other European ones. It is the case of the violent spoliation of that Power which, by a special design of Divine Providence, was given to the Roman Pontiff to secure to him, in the Universal Church, the full liberty of the exercise of his apostolic ministry. This liberty ought to be, on the part of all Princes, the object of the most lively solicitude, in order that the Pontiff himself may not be submitted to the influence of any foreign Power, and that thus the Catholics, who inhabit the domains of those different Princes, may be in complete security.

All sovereigns must therefore be persuaded that their cause is intimately connected with ours, and that in coming to our assistance, they are providing equally for the preservation of their own rights and of ours. We urge and adjure them, therefore with the utmost confidence, to lend us their assistance, each according to his condition and his means. We have no doubt that Catholic princes and nations will, with the utmost ardor, make every effort to hasten, with common accord, *to assist, defend, and protect, by every means, the Father and Pastor of the whole flock of the Lord, attacked by the parricide armies of a degenerate son*.

But you know well, venerable brethren, that all our hope must be put in God, our aim and refuge in our tribulations; in God, who wounds and heals the wounds, who smites and cures, who gives death and life, who leads into the abyss and delivers from it. We, therefore, in all confidence and humanity of heart, unceasingly offer up before Him our most fervent prayers, especially imploring the most efficacious intercession of the most holy and immaculate Mother of God, the Virgin Mary, and the support of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, that he may make manifest the might of his arm, and break the pride of his enemies; that he may put to flight those who attack us, humble and crush all the enemies of his holy Church. Lastly, that the hearts of prevaricators may be changed by the Almighty power of His grace, and that Holy Mother Church may soon rejoice over the so-much-desired conversion.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION.

The following order of the day of His Majesty the King of Sardinia has been issued:

SOLDIERS!—I am satisfied with you because you are worthy of Italy. By arms you have vanquished your enemies, and by conduct the calumniators of the Italian name.

The mercenaries whom I set free will speak of Italy and of you in foreign countries, after having learnt that God recompenses those who serve him, and not those who oppress peoples and despise the rights of nations.

We must establish a strong Italian monarchy on the liberty of peoples, who will aid us with order and concord. The national army will increase more and more the glory which since eight centuries has shone on the cross of Savoy.

Soldiers! I take the command. It would cost me too much not to be foremost wherever there may be danger.

SARDINIAN POLICY.

We take the following important passages from the message read to the Sardinian Chambers by Count CAVOUR on the 2d inst.:

"Italy is almost free. The only painful exception is Venetia. What our thoughts are with respect to this noblest of all the provinces of the Peninsula is well known to the Chamber; and that thought has been clearly developed in a diplomatic document lately published. We think that war should not be waged against Austria, against the almost unanimous will of the European Powers. Such an improvident enterprise would raise against us a formidable coalition, and endanger not only Italy, but the cause of freedom throughout the European continent. Such a rash attempt would place us in hostility with those Powers which do not acknowledge the principles we uphold, and would deprive us of the sympathy of those States which ground their policy on liberal principles.

We view daily, and, certainly not with indifference, the sorrows of the Venetian people; we do not forget their cause, but we think we can best serve it by constituting a strong Italy. For we hold firmly that no sooner shall we have attained this object, the general opinion of nations and Cabinets, which is now opposed to a venturous enterprise, will show itself favorable to that only solution of the Italian question, which will for ever close the era of wars and revolutions in the south of Europe.

We are equally convinced that supreme reasons lay upon us the obligation of respecting the city where the Supreme Pontiff has his see. The question of Rome is none of those which can be solved with the sword alone. It meets on its way moral obstacles only to be overcome by moral forces; and we are fully confident that sooner or later those forces will bring into the gates of that glorious metropolis a change consistent with the wishes of its people, with the aspirations of all good Italians, with the true principles and the lasting interests of Catholicism.

It is a wise and patriotic counsel to await so salutary a change from the work of time, and from the great and incalculable influence which regenerated Italy will exercise on the opinions and judgments of the Catholic world. But even were our thoughts erroneous, the presence of the French troops in Rome ought alone to make us desist from any design, however remote, to stand sword in hand before that city.

In our present circumstances, to confront those French troops would be not merely unheard of folly; it would be a grievous fault and guilt. There are generous follies, which, although they entail enormous sacrifices and sufferings, do not bring with them the ruin of a nation; but such a ruin would certainly befall Italy from any intention to combat the armies of France. So monstrous an ingratitude would inflict on the throne of our country a stain which long centuries of suffering would not efface.

The soldiers of France occupied Rome when other soldiers of that nation, led by their generous Emperor, fought for us at Magenta and Solferino.

If their presence in that city was deemed altogether incompatible with the true interests of Italy, we ought neither to ask nor to accept the aid of our powerful neighbor to conquer our freedom and independence. To turn against her at the present day those very arms which her victories have placed in the hands of so many Italians, would be a deed which must seem revolting to the mind of any of us—any who may not be utterly seduced and carried away by a sectarian spirit.

But if we are not for the present in a condition to exert ourselves in behalf of Venice and Rome, we are not equally helpless with regard to the other parts of Italy, which, although risen to liberty, feel the want of immediate efficient provisions."

THE CAPITULATION OF ANCONA.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the text of the capitulation of Ancona, which is as follows:

Convention on the capitulation of Ancona, agreed upon by the undersigned Commissioners, by order of His Excellency Gen. FANTI, Commander-in-Chief of the forces of His Majesty the King of Sardinia in the Marches and Umbria, and by order of His Excellency Gen. DE LAMORICIERE, Commander-in-Chief of the Pontifical troops.

ART. 1. The place of Ancona, with its whole armament, stores and powder, clothing, provisions, coal, vessels-of-war, public coffers, horses, carts, and whatever else belongs to the Government, both of the civil and military branches of the land or sea service, shall be immediately delivered to the land and sea forces of His Majesty the King of Sardinia.

ART. 2. The land forces of His Majesty the King of Sardinia shall immediately occupy the fortress and entrenched camp, the outworks of the Gardetto and lunette Santo Stefano, the fort of the Capuchins, and the gates Pia, Calamo, and Farina. The mole and gates of the mole shall be given up to the Royal navy.

ART. 3. The contracting parties shall appoint a mixed commission, each composed of an officer of artillery, one of engineers and another of the navy, and an official of the Military Intendence, to deliver and receive respectively, making an inventory of whatever belongs to the Government in the place and its dependencies.

ART. 4. The whole garrison of the place of Ancona, including all the military functionaries, shall march out with the honors of war from the Pia gate in the direction of the Torretta, there constituting themselves prisoners of war.

ART. 5. The troops composing the garrison shall march out successively by battalions or special corps of cavalry and artillery united, at intervals of half an hour each.

ART. 6. On the arrival of the various detachments at the Torretta, the military honors being received, they shall lay down their arms, and be marched without them to Val di Iesi, whence they shall proceed to Piedmont. The officers, on defiling before His Majesty's troops, shall offer their swords to the Commander, who shall invite them to keep them. The officers shall embark on board a steamer of the State and be taken to Genoa; the soldiers shall continue by land to Alessandria. His Excellency, Gen. FANTI, gives his word of honor that he will exercise all his influence with the Government, in order that the capitulating troops, on arriving at Genoa and Alessandria, may immediately be sent to their respective countries, on condition that the officers give their word of honor that they will not, for the space of one year, fight against the troops of His Majesty. All the officers shall be allowed to take with them their baggage and horses, being their private property, according to their rank.

ART. 7. The administrative, religious and sanitary officials, as well as those of the Post-office and telegraphs, shall be considered as having the rank of officers.

ART. 8. The wounded shall be left in Ancona under the guarantee of His Majesty's Government; those among them who are officers shall be allowed their own orderly. Officers and men are *de facto* comprised in this capitulation.

ART. 9. The troops comprised in this capitulation shall, until they are definitely sent home, receive the following daily pay: General officers, 10f.; superior officers, 5f.; captains, lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, 3f.; the troops a ration of victuals daily, besides 20 centimes to non-commissioned officers, and 10 centimes if corporals or privates.

ART. 10. While the gates and fortifications are being given up to the besieging forces the chief of the military administration in Ancona, and all the accountants of every military corps or office, shall deliver up the moneys they have in hand, as shown by their books. Those sums of the public treasury which may latterly have been irregularly introduced into Ancona shall likewise be delivered up.

Signed in duplicate at the head quarters of the Sardinian army at Villa Favorita under Castro, on the 29th of September, 1860.

CHEVALIER L. MAURI,
MARQUIS LEPRI,
Pontifical Commissioners.
MAJOR DE SONNAZ,
CHEVALIER BERTOLE VIALE,
Sardinian Commissioners.

The Harvest in Great Britain.

From the Mark-lane Express.

The opening of the past week gave little prospect for the yet outstanding corn. Monday night's tempest has been followed by heavy rains, and there seems little hope that the remainder of the grain is sound, will be in fair condition. Some quantity of wheat even in the south and midland counties remains to be carried, and the bulk of all grain is yet jeopardized in the north, though Scotland is better off. Ireland, too, is in great peril, with much to be gathered. The agricultural districts of that country show a decrease in the growth of cereals this season of 15,223 acres, which, as this consists of Spring corn, taken at six quarters per acre, makes 91,338 quarters deficiency, while the growth of potatoes is 28,510 acres less. This consideration upon the diseased state of the crop, which extends over 1,171,837 acres, shows a heavy void to be filled up, supposing Great Britain supplied. As maize is the principal substitute, it is sad to hear that heavy rains in Southern Europe are beginning to threaten this important grain, which keeps continually advancing. With such weather, the markets here could not fail to rise, the average of the week being about 2s. per qr. There has been an unusual demand for dry foreign of low quality to help off our own damp new by mixture; and as our own stock of old is nearly used up, it seems doubtful whether we shall have enough old foreign to meet our necessities. Throughout the continent very little is left, and much is wanted here, while America is quite exhausted, and the shipments lately made are nearly all new, with condition of some not well reported. Prices there have moderately given way, as they have in Spain and Italy and on the Danube, but there has been some reaction at Odessa, as well as in Northern Germany, the Baltic, Holland, Belgium and France. It may be well, in our estimation of the possible shipments of the United States, to remember that for the last fourteen years the largest shipments thence were in 1846 and 1847, when, with an accumulation of old corn, they reached to 17,157,659 bushels of wheat and 3,156,945 barrels of flour, equal to 3,700,000 qrs.; but this season they had little to begin with.

Dr. Cheever at Leeds.

From the London Star.

On Wednesday night a great Anti-Slavery meeting was held at Leeds, under the auspices of the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society. Mr. EDWARD BAINES, M. P., occupied the Chair, and paid a very high tribute to the labors of Dr. CHEEVER. He said that to destroy Dr. CHEEVER would be the highest achievement of the Pro-Slavery Party, and it was to strengthen his position that he came to seek their sympathy and support. Dr. CHEEVER, who was received with great applause, then addressed the meeting at considerable length, and with much eloquence. He expressed his conviction that if the churches and the ministry would unite evangelically against Slavery, trusting in God, they would sweep it from the whole land in twenty years. [Applause.] Rev. G. W. CONDER briefly moved, and Rev. F. EDWARDS seconded, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "That this meeting, in tendering a hearty welcome to Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Puritans, New-York, United States, takes this opportunity of assuring him of its sympathy and esteem. Feeling deeply interested in the result of the great conflict in which he is engaged, and concurring with the principles he has so boldly proclaimed and maintained; admiring his devotion and self-sacrifice, we honor him for his fidelity, and pledge ourselves to render him support; praying that Almighty God may crown his labors with success, and bless every instrumentality which has for its object the abolition of American Slavery." Among the speakers were Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON and Rev. Dr. BREWER.

JAMAICA.

Census of the Population—Immigration—An Atrocious Murder—Bank of Jamaica—Insurance Society—The Post-office—A New Commodore and a New Judge—Public Education—Mails to the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jam., Oct. 6, 1860.

Observing the promise I made never to write unless topics of interest presented themselves, I have suffered several opportunities to pass without forwarding a letter. Affairs here have been very dull since the close of the general elections, but those to whose existence the excitement of politics is necessary, have a prospect of early breathing the air adapted to their constitutions—the Legislature is to meet in the course of six weeks.

The Executive Government has addressed circulars to the Clergy throughout the island, and to other persons whose positions might enable them to be serviceable, requiring certain information preliminary to a census of the population being taken. This is a movement in the right direction, and is looked forward to with much interest, as it will settle, beyond a doubt, that the country is under-populated, and that, as a natural consequence, immigration upon a large scale is absolutely necessary to relieve the fallen fortunes of the great interest, and through that interest to benefit the inhabitants at large.

Speaking of immigration, it is as well to state that the question will be discussed on an early day after the meeting of the new Parliament, with a view to the adoption of measures which shall provide for the increase of the labor market at the cost of the general population, instead of, as at present, at the sole expense of the planters. When it is considered that each immigrant brought to the country contributes, by means of indirect taxation, fully $16 per annum to the general revenue, it will be declared but reasonable that the country should defray at least a proportion of the cost of immigration.

A most atrocious murder has recently been committed here, and which baffled for a long time the most strenuous exertions of the authorities to discover the guilty parties. The victim was an American—Capt. BURTON, of the bark *Alvarado*, which arrived here with a cargo of coals from Newport, for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Sufficient evidence has now been received to implicate the mate of the vessel, who is brother-in-law to the murdered man. He and another, supposed to have been an accomplice, have been committed for trial.

The forty-sixth half-yearly meeting of the Bank of Jamaica has just been held. The report shows that the affairs of the Bank are in a very healthy state. The currency circulation of the institution amounts to £45,000, ($225,000,) and the dividend declared on the half year was at the rate of 7 per cent. Seven per cent. on bank investments is not bad for Jamaica, and shows that the colony is not, as some people wish to make out, quite ruined.

The half-yearly meeting of the members of the Jamaica Mutual Life Insurance Society has also been held. The Report is a very gratifying one, showing a large increase of policies, and but few calls on the Society, consequently the accumulated fund has increased from £36,000 to £40,000. The interest now accruing on the investments exceeds £2 300 ($11,500) per annum. A dividend of 7 per cent. has been declared.

The Post-office Department, the management of which the local Government recently most reluctantly assumed, is working admirably. Numerous improvements have been made to meet the convenience of the public. A penny postage system has been adopted in certain places, and the prepaid arrangement has been done away with. It is generally expected that the Department will yield a surplus revenue.

The head-quarters of the Second West India Regiment have been transferred from this island to Sierra Leone—a detachment to be placed at Nassau. The troops left a fortnight ago in the transport *Perseverance*. It is expected that the Third West India Regiment will be sent here. The Fourteenth (white) Regiment is still here garrisoned at the top of one of our mountains, on account of the salubrity of the climate, at a place called Newcastle.

In the Royal Mail steamer *Conway*, which arrived here yesterday, we received into this Colony two important functionaries—Commodore DUNLOP, who takes command of the naval station, and Hon. Justice KERR, who has been promoted from the Chief-Justiceship of the Colony of Dominica, to an Assistant-Judgship of this island. The Commodore is well known here, having, as Captain of the *Tartar*, been on this station but a year or two ago. He was received at Port Royal with the usual salute, and immediately he hoisted his broad-pennant of the Red, on board the guardship *Imaum*. Mr. KERR comes among us with a very bad character. The newspapers of Dominica represent him as an ill-tempered Judge, and as one who is rather fond of meddling in politics.

The Government Inspector of Schools has just published his report, showing that there are 145 institutions to which the local Government affords support. There are 9,000 pupils, of all creeds and complexions, recorded on the books, and the average daily attendance varies from 50 to 150. It will be seen by this that the Government is doing something for the education of the people. While referring to education, I wish to bear a willing and cheerful testimony to the zealous exertions of the American missionaries in this Island, who are rendering good service in the religious, educational and industrial progress of the people. They have established several Industrial Schools, which are working well.

After all, you see, the persons connected with the steamer *Baltimore*, which called here recently, have not secured the contract with our Government for the conveyance of the mails between Kingston and New-York. Arrangements have been made with HOLT, of Liverpool, who has a packet line between the latter place and Jamaica, and the steamer which brings this letter to you, the *Saladin*, is the first vessel on the new route. The communication will be kept up monthly, the steamers having been appointed to leave Jamaica on the 5th, and from New York on the 20th day of each month. The *Saladin* takes a cargo consisting chiefly of fruit. A much larger quantity than she has taken would have been shipped could she have afforded accommodation.

The provision market is heavily stocked, particularly with fish, of which there have been over a dozen arrivals within the last fortnight.

We have had very propitious weather, and agricultural matters are expected to progress very favorably.

Later from Hayti.

LAWS OF CITIZENSHIP—TROUBLE WITH ST. DOMINGO—JOHN BROWN AND LAMARTINE—STRANGE ADVENTURE OF A BUST OF LORD NELSON.

By the arrival of the schooner *Ella* we have received files of Haytien journals to Sept. 22.

President GEFFRARD has issued a law, modifying Article XIV. of the civil code, as follows:

"All persons, who, in virtue of the Constitution wish to become citizens of Hayti must, within one month of their arrival, make before a Justice of the Peace an oath, renouncing thereby allegiance to any other Government than that of Hayti. Furnished with an attestation by the official of this fact, they must present themselves at the office of the President of Hayti, to receive from the Chief of the State an act, recognizing them as citizens of the Republic."

Efforts are being made by the Government to introduce trial by jury. All citizens of the Republic, of a proper age, will be liable to jury duty, excepting the preachers of any religion, the Government officials, and the military in active service.

There are symptoms of trouble with Santo Domingo.

Subscriptions continue to be taken up for the widow of JOHN BROWN. Subscriptions are also received for LAMARTINE'S complete works; and LAMARTINE himself has written a letter to a Hayti editor, thanking him for his exertions to swell the subscription list.

Among the Acul mountains there has been found, in an old house, a bust of Lord NELSON. It is of white marble, somewhat stained by time and neglect. NELSON is represented in his costume of Admiral, and bears on his breast five decorations. One in commemoration of the battle of Aboukir, has the inscription: "Rear-Admiral Lord NELSON of the Nile." Another medal bears the words: "Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's glory!" This bust, interesting in its artistic and historical associations, was found on an altar devoted to the *fetish* worship, where for half a century it has been reverenced as the Deity of the Mountain-Streams. The names of the sculptors were "COAILS & LEMAY, of Lambeth." Thus for fifty years a bust of an English Admiral has been worshipped as an heathen idol. The finder of the statue has refused an offer of $500 for it.

LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

An Alleged Negro Plot in Mississippi.

DISCOVERY OF A PROJECTED INSURRECTION IN WINSTON COUNTY—CONFESSIONS OF THE BLACKS—ARSENIC, STRYCHNINE, ETC.

Correspondence of the Central (Miss.) Enquirer.

PLATTSBURGH, Winston County, Miss., Monday Oct. 1, 1860.

Great excitement has prevailed in this place and surrounding country for a few days past, in consequence of the discovery of insurrectionary plans among the negroes. As it appears from the information we have been able to gather, that these plots of rebellion are not confined to this immediate neighborhood, but are widely spread over the whole Southern country, a meeting of the citizens of this place and vicinity, on the 30th ult., requested the undersigned to make known to the public, through the columns of your paper, the most important facts connected with the recently discovered plot, that all may receive timely warning to keep a sharp lookout—to make close investigations, and provide the necessary means for their future safety.

On Friday morning, the 20th ult., Mr. C. D. KELLY chastised his cook-woman, for some ordinary misdemeanor. The negro proposed to reveal an important secret to Mr. KELLY if he would desist. He did so, and the girl informed him that the negroes of the whole adjacent country, in concert with certain white men, were engaged in planning and preparing for a general insurrection; that poison was circulated among all the negroes of the neighborhood—produced some poison that had been given her for the purpose of destroying her owner and his family—stated that the time for commencing action was not far distant—that her own husband was well informed of the plans of operation, and various less important facts. Mr. KELLY, thinking it necessary to prevent any alarm getting out among the negroes, in order to make further investigation successful, quickly called on some five or six responsible and sober-thinking gentlemen, and with them visited successively, most of the plantations in the neighborhood. At all these places, this company took up negroes and chastised them without questioning or giving them any intimation what the chastisement was for, but leaving it entirely to their own conscience to surgest it. Under these circumstances, during the 28th, a considerable number of the negroes were examined, and those that were induced to make confessions, told in substance the same story, with no further variations than that some negroes were more deeply informed of the facts of the conspiracy than others. It was confessed by all, that there was on foot among the negroes, in concert with, and under the guidance of certain white men, a plan for the destruction of the white people in this and surrounding country, to as great an extent as the informants were able to have any knowledge of. The

they alone can charge the City. It is understood that the Corporation Counsel concurs in these views with the Comptroller.

A. Oakey Hall, Esq., now applied to Justice LEONARD, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, for an order to the Comptroller requiring to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue compelling him to pay these items in the Sheriff's quarterly bill. The motion was granted, and the order to show cause was made returnable on Tuesday next.

The Pilot Commission Case.

THE WRIT OF PROHIBITION CONTINUED.

The People ex rel. John Magin vs. *The Board of Pilot Commissioners.*—This was a motion to quash a writ of prohibition obtained by the relator against the defendants, restraining them from proceeding against him to revoke his license as a pilot. The relator piloted a ship out of port which he did not bring in, thus violating the 28th section of the by-laws of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, which provided that the pilot bringing a vessel in should be entitled to take her out.

The defendants thereupon notified the relator that they should revoke his license, or take proceedings to that end. Magin then obtained the writ of prohibition the defendants now moved to quash. The motion was heard before justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, on the 28th of September, and stated in the TIMES on the following day.

The motion to quash is now denied. The following is the language of Justice INGRAHAM in denying the motion:

"The questions involved in this case are of great magnitude, and call for an adjudication as to the validity of the law of the Legislature. Such questions should not be decided on a motion if they can be brought before the Court in a formal manner, when they can be more fully argued. Without expressing any opinion on their merits. I deny the motion without costs.

The Stryker's Bay Hotel Case.

Pennoyer vs. *Brennan.*—The plaintiff kept the Stryker's Bay Hotel, to which led a lane or road. The defendant, claiming to own both the hotel and lane, caused the same to be fenced up. The plaintiff obtained an injunction to restrain the defendant from obstructing the way to his hotel. The defendant moved that the injunction be dissolved, alleging that it was originally run through private property by the owner thereof, and was never regarded as a public highway. Motion was now granted. The case was fully stated in the TIMES of the 25th September.

Theatrical and Matrimonial.

ALLEGED INFIDELITY.

Thomas B. Howe vs. *Mary Howe.*—The plaintiff is an actor, and sues for divorce. He avers that he was married in 1848, and that until recently lived with the defendant; that she, however, has now left him, and is living with one Robertson in Grand-street. The defendant denied all infidelity on her part, and alleged that the plaintiff was the unfaithful party.

Upon applying for alimony and counsel fee, Justice LEONARD sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, allowed the defendant $5 per week alimony pending the litigation, and a counsel fee of $50.

T. Bruyvesant for plaintiff; Philips and Davis for defendant.

Alleged Breach of Trust.

W. B. Bull vs. *Melliss & Ayers.*—The plaintiff is an attorney at Newport Pagnell, England. The defendants, in 1857, carried on business as Melliss & Ayers in New-York, and as Ayers & Melliss in Nottingham, England. The plaintiff caused $3,621 to be deposited with Melliss & Ayers in New-York, Aug. 24, 1857, to be forwarded to him in England. The defendants sent to the plaintiff their draft on Ayers & Melliss, of Nottingham, for the amount, at 60 days after sight, and which was accepted by them and forwarded to the plaintiff, and which was presented for payment at maturity and protested, the defendants having in the meantime stopped payment.

The plaintiff claimed that the transmission of a draft at 60 days was a breach of trust by the defendants, and that it was not a payment of the money deposited, and produced the draft on the trial to be cancelled. The defendant, Melliss, was held to bail in the action.

The defendant, Melliss, claimed that the money was remitted in the ordinary way, and that there was no breach of trust, and that the draft was at the time received by the plaintiff in full payment.

The Court, (Justice ALLEN, of the Supreme Court,) found for the plaintiff for $4,664 79.

Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiff; Shea and Richardson for defendants.

Attachment in the Marine Court.

COSTS ON APPEAL.

John D. Lewis vs. *Herman Foz.*—This case was reported in yesterday's TIMES; but in consequence of errors in the copy furnished us, the opinion was incorrectly given. As the questions involved are important, we give the opinion a second time.

By the Court.—HILTON, J. This action was commenced in the Marine Court by warrant of attachment issued by one of the Justices of that Court, under the provisions of the sections 34 and 35 of the Act to Abolish Imprisonment for Debt, &c., passed April 26, 1851. On the return of the warrant the plaintiff had judgment, which, on appeal to the General Term of that Court, was reversed and judgment finally given for the defendant, upon the ground, as it seems, that the affidavit on which the attachment was granted did not state sufficient to authorize the issuing of such a process, and that therefore, the Court acquired no jurisdiction of the suit. On the reversal the General Term awarded the defendant $48 96 costs and disbursements, and for which judgment has been entered.

The plaintiff having appealed, asks us to review the judgment in respect to the sufficiency of the affidavit referred to; and also as to the right of the Marine Court to award the costs thus imposed upon him.

Upon the first ground stated, we are of opinion, that the affidavit was clearly insufficient to justify the issuing of the attachment, and the Marine Court was right in so holding.

As to the second, a brief reference to the several statutes upon the subject of costs, in the Marine Court, will show that the sum allowed is much beyond the power of that Court to award to a respondent upon appeal in any case. The act of July 21, 1853, (Laws 1853, p. 1165,) under which the Marine Court derives the power to review upon appeal at General Term the judgments rendered by any of its Justices, allows (sec. 5) the same costs and disbursements on such appeals as on appeals from Justices' Courts to this Court; and these are specified in Section 371 of the Code, which provides that there shall only be allowed on such appeals to the appellant on reversal $15, and to the respondent on affirmance $12, with the fees of officers and disbursements in addition, which consist of the Sheriff's or Constable's fees, and the sums paid to the clerk during the progress of the cause, or for any copies of papers made by him and necessary to be procured, together with the expenses incident to the filing of any transcript of the judgment. These items, added to the Justice's fee of $2, for his return, constitute all the fees of officers and disbursements which can be allowed by us on appeal from Justice's Court, and it follows that the Marine Court cannot, under the provisions of the act of 1853 referred to, allow any other.

But it is said that, by a rule of that Court, an appellant is required to print his case and points upon an appeal taken to the General Term, and that this expense must therefore be considered as a necessary disbursement, to be allowed as part of the costs to be awarded in the final judgment.

Our only answer to this is, that the Legislature has restricted this Court in the amount of costs and disbursements which we may award upon appeals from Justices' Courts; and the Marine Court, as already shown, is restricted in like manner and to the same extent. By Section 365 of the Code, we are required to hear all such appeals upon the original papers, and it is therein expressly declared that no copy thereof need be furnished for the use of the Court.

A provision of so positive a character we have always supposed denied to us the right to impose upon either party to such appeals any expense in the way of either copying or printing of papers to be used in the argument of the appeals before us, and we have no doubt that if we should require such an expense to be undergone, the party incurring it would not be entitled to have it allowed as a disbursement within the meaning of Section 371.

Entertaining these views, we are of opinion that in the present case the Marine Court has exceeded its powers by giving judgment in favor of the defendant for a greater amount of costs and disbursements than the law authorizes.

The judgment must, therefore, be reduced to the costs and disbursements which are usually allowed in this Court on appeals from Justices' Courts, and thus modified, it will be affirmed without costs of this appeal to either party.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Kane* vs. *Trimble.*—Motion granted on certain stipulations.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Lang, et al.* vs. *Ribbett, et al.*—Referred to H. P. Hunt, Esq., to take proof, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 18.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67		97⅛
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		90¼
500	Virginia St. 6s		91
1,000	do		90½
4,000	Georgia State 6s		107
12,000	N. Carol. St. 6s		98½
2,000	Missouri State 5s		79⅝
10,000	do		79½
2,000	Cal. State 7s		83¼
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s		104
17,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.		87½
1,000	Erie R.C. Bs. '71		70
7,000	Mich. Cen. 8⅌c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bds.		98⅛
2,000	Mich. So. 1 m. b.		88
4,000	N. Ia. 1st mort		83
11,000	Mich. So. S. F. b		82
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.		96⅝
250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		83¾
200	do		83½
5,000	La C. & M. G. bs, '53		23
2,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.		106¾
9,000	Cle. & Tol. s. Cs.		78
35	Pacific Mail S. Co.		93¾
50	Wyoming Coal Co.		65¾
50	New-York Cent. R.		89½
240	do		89
100	do	b10	89¾
50	do		89
200	do	s30	89
200	do	b30	89
100	do	s30	88¾
1050	do		89¾
5	Chicago, B. & Q. R.		89
250	do	s60	89¾
370	do		90
50	Mil. & Miss. R.		14
50	Erie Railroad		39¾
550	do		39¾
520	do		39¾
100	do	b60	40¼
50	do		40
200	do	b10	40
50	Panama R. R.	b60	136
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s60	83
100	do		83¼
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b20	77
260	do	s60	76¼
100	do	b10	76¾
50	do		76¼
100	do	s30	76¾
200	do	b10	77
200	Clev. & Tol. R.R.		44¾
200	do	b60	45
200	do	s60	44⅜
50	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.		72⅜
50	Chic B'n & Q.R.		89⅜
50	do		89¾
50	do	s30	89

New-York Mining Board, Oct. 18.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper Falls	10¾	11⅜	Columbian	1½	2⅜
Central	10¾	11	Phenix	3½	4⅜
Isle Royale	12½	—	Gardiner Hill	6	6¾
Minnesota	85⅜	86⅜	Guilford	2	2¼
National	39	—	North State	¾	1
North Cliff	—	3	Silver Hill	⅜	¾
Pockland	25½	26¼	Silver Valley	1⅜	1⅝
Superior	3⅜	4	Gold Hill	⅛	⅜

The sales were:

50	Isle Royale	12¼	
50	do	12⅛	
500	Gold Hill	$30	9-16

THURSDAY, Oct. 18—P. M.

The Stock market opened with a heavy feeling this morning, and continued to manifest a declining tendency to the close of the day. At the First Board the business was less than the average amount, and Central opened at 89½, selling down to 88¾ at the close of the printed list, and was freely offered between the meetings at 88½@88⅝, and dropped to 88⅛ at the Second. Erie commenced at higher prices, going up to 40 in the morning, but was subsequently sold at 39¾, and was offered at 39¾ at the Second Board, without sales. In the Western Shares there was a temporary advance at the opening in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which touched 90, receding to 89 bid after the close of the printed list against ½ lower than last evening. Of Galena & Chicago there were large sales, the price finally falling to 76¾ at the Second Board, while afterward the highest bid which came to our knowledge was 76¾. Chicago & Rock Island declined ¾; Michigan Central, ¾; Cleveland & Toledo, ⅝, and Illinois Central and Michigan Southern, old and preferred stock, ½ as compared with last evening. Pacific Mail, which has been active and strong for a few days past, took a turn for the worse, a small lot only being sold at the morning session at 93½, and running down to 92 at the afternoon, and the best bid subsequently was 91¾. The Company sent in notice to the Board this afternoon that, commencing with Monday, the Company will only allow one transfer a day, and make delivery of the certificate on the next. Of Panama there was a sale reported after the Second Board at 125½. State Stocks shared in the heaviness the latter part of the day. In Railroad Bonds there was no change of much importance. Erie unsecured Bonds were rather stronger, going up to 71. Annexed are the closing quotations:

U. S. 5s, 1874	—	@103	Reading	46⅝	@ 47
Tennessee 6s	90	@ 90½	Mich. Central	66¾	@ 67
Virginia 6s	90½	@ 91	Mich. S. & N. In.	20¾	@ 20⅝
Missouri 6s	79¼	@ 79½	M. S. & N. I. G'd.	46¼	@ 46⅜
Canton Co	19	@ 20	Panama	125¼	@125½
Cumberland C'l	12	@ 13	Ill. Central	83¼	@ 83⅜
Pacific Mail	91¾	@ 92	Gal. & Chicago	76¾	@ 76⅝
N. Y. Central	88¼	@ 88¾	Cleve. & Toledo	44¼	@ 44¾
Erie Railroad	39	@ 39¾	Ch. & Rock Isl.	72¼	@ 72¾
Hudson River	62¾	@ 63	Chi., B. & Quin.	89	@ 89¼
Harlem	20⅜	@ 21	Ill. Central 7s	96¼	@ 96¾
Harlem Prefer'd.	48¾	@ 49			

The money market has ruled steady through the day, if anything, rates being a shade in favor of the borrower, especially for short temporary use on strong securities. The movement, however, being a light one, as far as it has come to our knowledge. Prime commercial paper, especially if short dates, is not pressed on the market, and is in good demand at 6@6½ ⅌ cent. for sixty days, and 6½@7 for four to six months. Produce bills are increasing in amount, and readily absorbed at rates a little beyond those of City paper. On call, strong parties, with the best securities, can obtain all they want at 6 ⅌ cent., while the range is up to 7. Foreign Exchange is not yet fairly opened for the next steamer; but the tendency appears to be toward easier rates. The best Bankers' bills on London are offered at 108⅞, while the range from commercial upward is 108 to 108⅞. Francs 5f. 20@5f. 16¼.

By the arrival of the *Arabia* we have the details of the European news to the 6th inst. The demand for money in the London discount market was reported light, the rates ruling steadily as reported by the previous steamer. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. state that no change had occurred in American Stocks during the week, only a small business being done, and the remarks of Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. are of the same tenor. The London *Times* of the 6th inst. notices and quotes the market as follows:

American Railways, &c,	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ⅌ cent	93 @ 95	
United States 5 ⅌ cent. 1874	93½@ 94	
Virginia State, 5 ⅌ cent	80 @ 82	
Do. 6 ⅌ cent	82 @ 84	
Illinois Cent. 6 ⅌ cent., 1875, x.c.	87 @ 89	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent., 1875	87 @ 89	17½
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	18½@17½dis	18¾@17¾
Do. do. all paid	19 @ 19	
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ cent. conv., 1869	92 @ 94	92
Do. (sinking fund) 8 ⅌ ct. 1882	92 @ 94	
Do. $100 shares	62 @ 64	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7s, 1885	72 @ 74	72-3
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent, 1883	89 @ 91	
Do. 7 ⅌ cent. 1864	94 @ 96	
Do. do. 7 ⅌ cent. 1876	94 @ 96	
Do. $100 shares	80 @ 82	
New-York & Erie 7s, 1867	93 @ 95	
Do. 2d mort. 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 1883, assented	80 @ 82	
Do. Bonds 1862, '71, '75	68 @ 72	70
Do. shares, assented	38 @ 40	40@39⅛⅜
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1865	100 @102	97⅛8⅛9⅛
Do. 2d mort. 7 ⅌ cent. 1872	100 @102	
Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6 ⅌ cent	90 @ 92	90
Do. 2d mortgage, x.c.	90 @ 92	
Do. $50 shares	38 @ 40	39½
Philadelphia and Reading 6 ⅌ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 3d inst., gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,804,588	Increase.. £14,302
Public deposits	6,852,025	Decrease.. 260,656
Other deposits	12,006,549	Decrease.. 966,673

On the other side of the account:

Gov't securities	£9,663,460	Decrease.. £51
Other securities	19,945,221	Increase.. 385,872
Notes unemployed	7,689,470	Decrease..1,444,125

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,952,935, being an increase of £1,129,445; and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £15,869,088, showing a decrease of £386,863, when compared with the preceding return.

At Liverpool there had been large sales of Cotton, summing up 111,500, at prices 1-16d @ ⅛d. ⅌ lb. higher. Breadstuffs were increasing in firmness. The weather, maintaining the character of this season, was cold and unsettled, and quite unfavorable for housing grain, or bringing it into condition. The country markets had advanced 1s. @2s. ⅌ quarter for old Wheat, and were drawing largely of foreign from the ports.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the second week of October were:

1860		$32,220
1859		28,126
Increase		$4,094

Of the Michigan Central:

1860	$65,633 91
1859	52,505 58
Gain in 1860, 12½ ⅌ cent.	$13,128 33

Of the Cleveland and Toledo:

	1859.	1860.
From passengers	$10,222	$11,923
From freight	7,019	8,267
Total	$17,241	$20,190
Gain		2,949

Of the Galena and Chicago

1860	$58,705
1859	51,083
Increase	$7,622

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday says:

"The Court yesterday, we understand, made a decree directing the payment from the moneys paid into Court by the Company, of two coupons, of 3½ ⅌ cent. each, on the Bonds of the Chester Valley Railroad. The coupons payable are those of November, 1851, and May, 1855. From that time to the present the coupons are unpaid."

The Bondholders of the Black River and Utica Railroad Company are required, by an order of the Supreme Court, to present their bonds and coupons to the Referee, at the City of Utica, by the 25th inst., or they will be precluded from receiving any portion of the proceeds of the sale of the railroad, which is to take place on the 2d of November, under the foreclosure of the first and only mortgage.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announce a semi-annual dividend of 3 ⅌ cent., clear of State tax, payable on and after Nov. 15.

The transactions at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer for the day were:

Received from all sources	$149,368 00
Payments on all accounts	218,610 38
Balance in all funds	4,450,178 36
For Customs, $102,600.	

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Sunday last, reports the Exchange and Discount markets thus:

"The Exchange market has been rather inactive to-day, and the rates indicated no variation of any kind that calls for special notice. Foreign bills were in good supply, but with a very limited demand. Sales were considerably restricted, while offerings of Sight had run pretty low, without any evidence being afforded that the wants of buyers are less urgent than they were a week ago. Other descriptions ruled a noticed in our last, and no change of any kind has transpired in quotations. We therefore repeat as follows:

Clear Sterling Bills	7¾@8¼ ⅌ cent. prem
Bank rates	8½@8¾ ⅌ cent. prem
Bills of lading drafts	6¾@7¼ ⅌ cent. prem
Francs	5.22½@5.28¾ ⅌ dollar.
Sixty-day bills on New-York, &c.	1¾@2¼ ⅌ cent. dis.
Sight	¼ dis. to par@¼ ⅌ ct. prem.

The Discount market has been rather quiet since our last, and the movement has disclosed nothing whatever that savors of increasing stringency. In fact, it is daily becoming more palpable that money must become cheaper, and we are pleased to see that the advocates of high rates are gradually adopting our suggestions, by placing their funds on the market at present ruling rates, which all must admit are highly remunerative; offerings at the Banks to-day were by no means heavy for the season, and outside operations included no round amounts of any grade of paper. There was nothing done in any class of Stocks or Bonds, and the movement must not be considered wholly suspended in this description of securities.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Oct. 13.	LOANS. Oct. 6.	SPECIE. Oct. 13.	SPECIE. Oct. 6.
Citizens' Bank	$5,606,807	$5 683,057	$2,859,095	$2,786,538
Canal Bank	2,882,819	2,940,538	1,225,909	1,264,119
Louisiana	3,304,810	3,198,953	1,412,395	1,330,347
Louis'a State	5,120,563	5,073 679	2,110.439	2,104,825
Mec. & Trad	1,382,285	1,402,786	409,946	324,923
Bk. of N. O	1,660,703	1,653,108	531,325	588.419
Southern Bk	688,209	686,054	263,430	310,518
Union Bank	1,439,729	1,428,453	445,296	346.711
Merchants'	539,921	544,275	133,072	127,160
Crescent City	965,078	948,173	169.042	142,833
Bk. of Amer	1,002,787	988,541	373,492	408,779
Total	24,593,721	24,570,488	$9,933,440	$9,765,177
	Increase	$23,233	Increase	$168,263

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 13.	CIRCULATION. Oct. 6.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 13.	DEPOSITS. Oct. 6.
Citizens' Bank	$3,131,560	$3,177,585	$3,702,209	$3,599,766
Canal Bank	840,305	840,225	926,216	914,022
Louisiana	664,309	684,789	2,422,660	2,387,515
Louis'na State	1,610,660	1,675,835	3,935,460	3,933,006
Mec. & Traders	290,720	288,555	724,907	646,291
Bank of N. O	481,820	513,700	767.552	767,550
Southern Bk	218,580	221,235	296,234	221,594
Union Bank	367,565	386,650	1,036,597	925,868
Merchants' Bk	400,005	413,480	233,495	291,326
Crescent City	362,395	366,735	230,807	223,539
Bk. of America	212,190	217,990	865,582	880,516
Totals	$8,434,109	$8,683,759	15,144,727	14,861,693
	Decrease	$249,650	Increase	$283,034

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 13.	EXCHANGE. Oct. 6.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 13.	DUE DIST. BANKS. Oct. 6.
Citizens' Bank	$867,410	$773,587	$201,959	$193,890
Canal Bank	49,582	26,848	79,031	86,551
Louisiana	163,622	142,531	90 266	129,462
Louisiana St	272,143	278,170	80,678	87,602
Mec. & Traders	174,041	136,395	37,527	32,634
Bank of N. O	207,511	172,570	96,416	74,328
Southern Bank	307,834	303,843		
Union Bank	211,037	200,875	159,027	135,796
Merchants' Bk	1,254	63,526	49,546	51,098
Crescent City	98,544	152,567	8,107	15,666
Bk. of America			7,952	3,452
Total	$2,292,978	$2,136,912	$810,459	$810,489
	Increase	$156,066	Decrease	$10

NEW-JERSEY BANKS.

	July.	October.	Increase.	Dec.
Capital	$8,008,864	$8,152,08	$2143,218	
Circulation	5,386,295	5,567,126	180,831	
Deposits	6,130,393	6,450,388	320,094	
Unpaid dividends	92,004	105,343	13,339	
Due Banks	920,371	948,478	28,107	
Other debts	1.696	20,000	18,304	
Surplus	1,575,511	1,655.903	80,392	
Total	$22,115,034	$21,957,948	$784,285	
Discounts	16,182,163	16,874,701	692,538	
Specie	942,299	959.432	17,133	
Due by Banks	2,034,077	2,071,668	37,571	
Bank notes	713,297	772,135	58,838	
Real estate	463,381	473,220	10,309	
Stocks	1,023,155	1,020,735		2,421
Other assets	599,555	731,368	131,813	
Total	$21,957,948	$22,903,629	$945,681	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 18.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania States Fives, 97¾; Reading Railroad, 23¾; Morris Canal, 64½; Long Island Railroad, 14½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 88 bbls. Ashes, 20,634 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 88,878 bush. Wheat, 40,705 bush Corn, 14,760 bush. Barley, 9,023 bush. Oats, 25 pkgs. Provisions, and 859 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet, at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales 200 mats Java at 16¾c.; 150 bags Maracaibo at 14¾c.; and 500 bags Rio at 14⅞c.@14¾c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased to the extent of 5,200 bales, part *in transitu*, at full prices. We quote Middling Uplands at 11¾c.@11⅞c. ⅌ lb., and other grades proportionately.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request at, however, easier prices. Sales 21,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 60@$5 70; superfine Western at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 65@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 75@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40	@$5 50
Extra State	5 60	@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 25

Southern continues in request at former prices. The reported sales comprise 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@$6 20 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 25@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 90@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 700 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour finds ready buyers at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, of which 150 bbls. have been sold for shipment to the West Indies, and $3 88@$3 90 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request, but at reduced rates. Shippers are the principal buyers. Sales 180,000 bushels, part to arrive, including white Western at $1 46@$1 50, with small lots at $1 52@$1 60; amber Western at $1 40; red Western, $1 28@$1 40, mainly at the lower rate; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 34@$1 35; Milwaukee Club, ordinary to prime, at $1 30@$1 34; Racine Spring at $1 29@$1 30; Chicago Spring at $1 24@$1 30; Red State at $1 36; white Kentucky at $1 55@$1 60 ⅌ bushel. Corn is salable and firm. Sales 113,000 bushels, chiefly at 71¾c. for mixed Western, afloat and in store; 74c. for yellow Southern; 76c.@77c. for Yellow Western and Northern ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 80c.@81c. ⅌ bushel; sales 3,500 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Sales 22,500 bushels, including Canada West at 84c.@86c.; Canada East at 80c.@83c.; and State at 76c.@79c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are in request, including Canada at 39c.@40c.; Western at 39c.@40c., and State at 40c.@40½c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 90c.@95c. for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good request, including New, at 30c.@36c., and last year's crop at 17c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—The week's movements have been moderate here, at essentially unchanged prices. At Albany receipts have been light, mostly of kinds required to replenish assortments. Supplies of Hemlock and Spruce have been limited. Shipments large, and freights, of course, active. Prices firm. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 15, in the years named, were, according to the *Evening Journal*, as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	180,156,050	30,932	10,080	91,681,826
1857	196,670,902	47,348	83,240	141,056 239
1858	218,673,770	26,782	102,178	122,131,917
1859	233,036,762	41,861	66,231	102,653,503
1860	258,573,600	37,597	37,780	119,983,877

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive, sales having been confined to 500 bbls., in lots, including new Mess at $19; new Prime, at $14 37½@$14 50, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon are scarce and inactive. Lard is in slack request; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand at uniform prices. The day's transactions add up 280 bbls., at $8 75@$9 25 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$18 ⅌ tierce. 250 tcs. Cranin's Extra changed hands on private terms. Beef Hams, $11@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 130 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 3,200 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¼c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7c.@8c.; with an invoice of China on private terms, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,250 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@24¼c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Fair engagements were reported at buoyant rates. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, in bulk and ship's bags, 11¾d.@12d. ⅌ bushel.; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ lb.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ⅌ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 11¾d.@13¾d. ⅌ bushel. For London, Flour, 3s. 9d.@3s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13¾d. ⅌ bushel; Hops, ½d.@¾d. ⅌ lb.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Ten Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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☞ D. M. Dewey is our Agent at Rochester.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Lear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Aileen Aroon.

WINTER GARDEN—Guy Mannering.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Playing with Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Wolfgang—Asphodel—Third Act of the Career of a Fireman.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Liberty Boys of '76—Variety—A Glance at New-York.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Jo. Cowell and his Brothers.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, NIblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANAL STREET—No. 205—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We obtain from the *Arabia's* mails some further European details of interest. The Pope, in his allocution delivered to the College of Cardinals on the 28th ult., is extremely bitter against King Victor Emanuel, and stigmatizes his conduct as guilty, detestable and sacrilegious. There is, in the document, an indirect complaint that the Emperor Napoleon failed to fulfill his promise when he permitted "the authors and abettors of the invasion to advance as far as the walls of Rome as though they had the assurance that no one would oppose them." Count Cavour had declared in the Sardinian Chambers that no Power had ever made propcsals involving the session of a single inch of Italian soil, and that there existed no public or private Convention stipulating such a cession. The Count's message to the Chambers is exceedingly interesting and develops the policy of the King with regard to Rome and Venice. It is alleged that Garibaldi, wearied and harassed by complaints and recriminations, has requested Victor Emanuel to come and relieve him from all authority. The French Cabinet is supposed to favor a reference of the Roman question to a Congress of all the Great Powers.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Hamburg on the 1st, and Southampton on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Arabia*.

Our Jamaica correspondent, writing from Kingston on the 6th of October, furnishes a variety of interesting news from the Island. The authorities were about to take a census of the population—a duty that has been neglected since Emancipation. It is believed that the result will demonstrate that Jamaica is very much under-populated. The mate of the American bark *Alvarado* had been committed for trial for the murder of her captain. Statistics recently compiled go to show that education is making some progress in Jamaica. Popular instruction in this colony has been so sadly neglected by Government that any move in the right direction is hailed with satisfaction. The American missionaries are particularly zealous in the cause. The *Saladin*, which is the first vessel on the route between Kingston and New-York, and is owned by an English firm, arrived at this port on Wednesday night. She will be followed at monthly intervals by other vessels.

We are in possession of Haytian advices to the 22d of September. The Naturalization laws of the Republic had been somewhat modified in favor of parties desiring to become citizens. Efforts were being made by Government to introduce trial by jury. Subscriptions continue to be taken up for the widow of John Brown. A rather singular story comes to us of the discovery of a bust of Lord Nelson in a remote district. The bust was found on a fetish altar, where for half a century it had been worshiped as a heathen god.

Later advices from the Pacific are received by the Pony Express, which arrived at St. Joseph last evening, having left San Francisco on the 6th inst. There is nothing of importance. Matters in the Oregon Legislature remain precisely as before reported.

The demonstrations in Boston yesterday in honor of the Prince of Wales were elaborate and imposing. The public buildings were decorated and the streets were thronged. In the morning Ralph Farnham, the sole survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill, was introduced to the Prince by Mr. Everett. The interview is reported to have been quite interesting. Mr. Farnham was accompanied by one of his daughters, who is upwards of seventy years of age. About 3,000 military, including artillery, cavalry and infantry, were reviewed on the Common by the Prince and suite, Gov. Banks, and a numerous staff. After the review the military force marched through several of the principal streets the Prince and suite, the Governor and others, occupying carriages. The display is represented to have been the most imposing ever seen in New-England, and was witnessed by thousands. A collation followed at the State House, given by Gov. Banks, at which there was a social and entirely informal interchange of good feeling. At about 5 o'clock the Prince and suite were escorted to the Music Hall, where he was welcomed by twelve hundred school children. The exercises consisted principally of singing, and seemed to afford the distinguished visitors much gratification. The festivities of the occasion wound up with a grand ball at the Academy of Music.

A Republican mass meeting was held at Rochester yesterday, which was one of the most successful political demonstrations of the campaign. Delegations attended from all the neighboring towns, and addresses were made from three stands by Messrs. Wade, Carter and Ford of Ohio, Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, and Mr. Scholefield of New-York. A grand Wide-Awake parade at night closed the proceedings.

We print this morning a full report of the speech of Mr. Swarts, delivered at Auburn on Friday last. It is one of the ablest statements of the issues pending in the present contest that has been given. A brief summary of the speech, telegraphed by our special reporter, was published on Wednesday morning.

The Germans assembled *en masse* at the Cooper Institute, last evening, to listen to a discussion of Republican and Democratic principles, respectively, by Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, and Christian Kribben, of Missouri. The former had been challenged to the war of words by the latter, but Mr. Kribben failed to appear, putting in the plea that he had not sufficient notice of the time of the meeting. Mr. Schurz was present and delivered a stirring address in German. Messrs. A. Frank, Solger, and others, did likewise, and resolutions supporting Republican principles were adopted with great unanimity.

The proposed testimonial to Capt. John Wilson, of the *Minnie Schiffer*, and her officers, has already received the sanction of a large number of the prominent ship-owners and merchants in this City, the sum yesterday having reached $3,305. A meeting of the Life-Insurance Companies of the City was held, and arrangements were made for making some appropriate acknowledgment to the "noble Yankee skipper." He is expected soon in this City.

An adjourned meeting of Dr. Cheever's Church, having under consideration the trial of Mr. Chas. Abernethy, one of the Anti-Cheever members, took place last evening. After three hours' discussion, a motion prevailed to adjourn the trial to the second Thursday in April—Mr. Abernethy and his friends strongly protesting, and demanding an immediate, speedy and open trial.

A very thorough *post-mortem* examination was yesterday made by Profs. Carnochan and J. C. Brodhead and Dr. George B. Bouton of the remains of Mrs. Jane Augusta Blankman, the circumstances of whose sudden demise it has been deemed proper by the authorities to investigate. A portion of the body was placed in the hands of Prof. Doremus for the purpose of being subjected to chemical tests, and until his report and that of the surgical consultation, appointed by the Coroner to make the autopsy, shall have been presented, the causes which resulted in the woman's death will remain undetermined.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court Justice Ingraham, yesterday, rendered his decision refusing to quash the writ of prohibition restraining the Pilot Commissioners from proceeding to revoke the license of John Magin. In the same Court Justice Leonard granted an order to the Comptroller requiring him to show cause why a peremptory *mandamus* should not issue to compel him to pay the Sheriff certain fees for serving processes in the Excise case. Counsel for James Massey, the pugilist, indicted for an assault with a pistol, on Officer Patterson, of the Fourteenth Precinct, applied to Judge Gould, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for a postponement of the trial, on the ground of the absence of material witnesses. The Judge acceded to the request, and set down the case for the first Monday in December. The sentence of David Beach, convicted of the heavy Nassau Bank forgery, was still further postponed, on the application of his counsel. The trial of Adam Jaeger, for the murder of Henry Peelen, was continued, all the evidence being put in, and the summing up of counsel for the defence concluded. The case will go to the jury this morning. In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Barnard, Bernard Coyle was tried and convicted for receiving goods stolen from the house of ex-Alderman Briggs, by three boys, who were the principal witnesses against him. His sentence was deferred till the last day of the term.

Business at the Stock Exchange was generally less active, and a declining tendency was apparent. Steadiness was the main feature of the Money Market, though borrowers had any existing advantage. Foreign Exchanges were quiet.

Prices of Flour and Wheat favor buyers, who purchased freely, especially for shipment. Corn was in brisk request at very firm rates, as were likewise Cotton, Sugars and Whisky. Transactions in Provisions, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Oils, Metals and Naval Stores were restricted. Hay and Hops were in good demand. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade.

The Papacy and Italy.

The latest phase of the Italian Question, profoundly interesting as it is, presents one aspect almost ludicrous in the eyes of grave and dispassionate men at this distance from the scene of operations. We all rejoice sincerely and manfully in the conquest which Garibaldi seems to have won over his own prejudices and the passions of the foolish partisans who have been surrounding him in victory with counsels pregnant with defeat. It is a glorious and hopeful thing for Italy and for human freedom that the triumphant liberator of Naples and Sicily should have sense, judgment, self-distrust and patriotism enough to abdicate political pretensions out of all proportion to his powers, and to leave the organization of the Italian freedom which his sword has won, to hands more skillful than his own in the manipulations of State-craft. Our faith in this result of the temporary imbroglio between Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel has never faltered, and it seems now about to be crowned with a splendid fruition.

Then again, what can be more colossal in the way of impudent charlatanism than the assumption by Mazzini and his party of a vast moral superiority over the Italian heroes of Piedmont? These people, for years the torment and the terror of Italy, now calmly assert that they will have nothing to do with Count Cavour, who has "contributed nothing to the cause of Italy but the war of 1859!"

When we reflect what Italy would at this moment be, were it not for this very war of 1859; how idle all her efforts would have been to shake off the galling Austrian yoke from Milan to Naples, had not the conscripts of France poured out their blood like water at Magenta and Solferino, and the Emperor of the French faced an excited, alarmed and angry Europe in defence of the sacred doctrine of national non-intervention; when we reflect on these things, it is assuredly little less than sublime to hear the valor, the life, the honor of these irresistible allies, dealt with as the insignificant sacrifices made by a self-seeking politician to the hope of immediate popularity. Such language as this from the lips of the men who ruined Rome in 1849, and who for years have obstructed every honest and practical attempt to establish anything like Christian order in the States of the Church, may well move one rather to indignation than to scorn. But in the allocution of his Holiness the Pope there is no room for any fierce and angry feelings. This document is simply absurd. It is absurd in style, pompous, solemn, laden down with denunciations which are never likely to descend upon the devoted head at which they are aimed. It is absurd in substance, averring that the Princes of Europe, who stood by and saw the King of Naples dethroned, without putting forth a single sceptre to save him, are bound to rush forward and protect the patrimony of St. Peter. The Holy Father amuses himself with making appeals, which no one will answer, to all the Sovereigns of Europe, for assistance in a cause "intimately bound up" with the rights of Princes actually trembling for their own crowns. But while he is thus amusing himself, Italy comes near and nearer to the Vatican. The question of "to go or not to go," is evidently pressed upon his Holiness night and day, by Cardinals alarmed at the quiet progress of the revolution, and filled with anxiety as to their own personal security in the event of a second Roman revolution. The weight of evidence now seems to incline towards a grand hierarchical exodus from the Eternal City; and really, after perusing the inaptitudes, the despairs, and the feeble vituperations of the last Papal allocution, one sees no solution so naturally apt to the whole difficulty as this absolute withdrawal of the whole Papal Court and influence from all direct connection with Italian life.

Orangeism in Canada.—We notice that the late Orange demonstrations in Upper Canada are already bearing their legitimate fruits. The Catholics are preparing for war, and they manifest no disposition to treat their enemies with forbearance or consideration. One of their organs has come out with a programme of future operations. It is proposed to pass a law declaring members of the Orange Society incapable of sitting in Parliament, and of being Judges or Ministers of the Crown. There is certainly some truth in the argument urged, that no Catholic can expect justice from an Orangeman, who is sworn to further the triumph of his own religion and the degradation of all others; but the remedy suggested is too violent to have any chance of success. Its effect would be to enlist the whole Protestant feeling of the country in behalf of Orangeism; and, directly that is done, the Catholics, being in the minority, are bound to go to the wall. Legislation on the subject of political and religious feuds can do no more than prevent acts that will likely lead to breaches of the public peace. In this view partisan demonstrations may be suppressed, but in a free country partisan societies that are not illegal are as free to exist as partisan opinions. Those Canadian journals which seek to crush Orangeism by any other mode than the ballot, scarcely appreciate the liberty they enjoy. The stand that the Catholics are making against their old enemy was to have been expected; but it is made in a way that will fan the flame of religious warfare, and will strengthen the faction whose destruction is aimed at.

Trinity Church and the Prince.

As there are crimes which the laws cannot reach, so there are follies which the Press cannot punish. The blatant extravagances of personal vanity belong to this category; and the story of the visit of the Prince of Wales to New-York is a crying illustration alike of their disastrous absurdity and of their practical immunity from condign and wholesome chastisement. One only penalty attaches to them by that irreversible decree of a beneficent Providence, to which the Preacher did justice when he coupled vanity with vexation of spirit. To the operation of this wholesome natural law we were at first inclined to leave the two "clergymen in charge of Trinity Church," who yesterday obliged us with a singularly peremptory communication in reply to certain strictures of ours upon what we felt constrained, in common with nine-tenths of the rational inhabitants of New-York, to regard as the discreditable and impertinent features of the "Cathedral services" performed under their auspices nominally in honor of the Almighty, but really in praise of the Prince of Wales and to the glory of their own ecclesiastical office. It seemed to us perfectly clear that men who could regard the presentation of a gorgeous prayer-book, inscribed with their own names, to a scion of royalty, as a becoming incident of Divine worship, and who could threaten to punish what they described as "editorial errors," with a formal exclusion of all newspaper men from the "means of grace" in a house of Christian worship, must be beyond the reach of mortal criticism, and might well be handed over to the moral discipline of wounded vanity and humiliated pride. But we owe something to the venerable Corporation of Trinity Church, and to the dignified position of its high-minded Christian Rector; and the following letter, therefore, compels us to revive a subject which we should gladly have consigned to oblivion, together with the indifferent temper and the more than indifferent manners of our clerical correspondents of yesterday:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a friend of the venerable Rector of Trinity Church, and of its prudent and conservative Churchwardens and Vestrymen, I desire to state a few facts, obtained from the most authentic sources.

The Prince of Wales intimated, through one of his suite, a wish to attend the morning service at Trinity Church on the Sunday he was to pass in the City. On receiving this intimation, the members of the Vestry, at its monthly meeting in September, authorized an invitation to be sent to him. It was immediately communicated to the British Consul, and accepted. All this was done without formality, and without any resolution to be put on the records of the corporation.

After the acceptance of the invitation, a special meeting of the vestry was called, and a Committee appointed, with the Rector at its head, to make such arrangements as might be necessary to protect the Prince from annoyance and the church from disturbance within and without, a crowd being anticipated. At this meeting, the wish was unanimously expressed that there should be no departure from the usual services, and that the Prince should not be alluded to directly or indirectly. This wish was communicated by the Rector to the clergymen immediately connected with the principal parish church.

On Sunday the Rector was ill, and was unable to conduct the services as he had intended. As Trinity Church had derived a portion of her property from the British Crown under the Colonial *régime*, the Committee thought it proper to place a prayer-book in one of the pews set apart for the Prince and his suite, with an appropriate inscription.

This is a plain statement of the case, and it is made for the sole purpose of exonerating the Rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen from the imputation of servility. It was their unanimous desire that the Prince should participate in the services as a private individual, *and that he should neither be specially prayed for nor preached at.*

A FRIEND OF TRINITY.

This letter puts the conduct of Rev. Dr. Ogilby and Rev. Dr. Vinton, in a light upon which we hardly feel disposed to insist. It proves that so far as the Rector and the Vestrymen of Trinity Church are concerned, nothing was done in regard to the visit of the Prince of Wales unbecoming the sanctity of the objects to which that edifice is consecrated, and nothing left undone which could properly be done to conciliate a natural and honorable consideration for the rank of the guest with the solemn responsibilities incumbent upon the host. In this case, as in so many other cases, we find the action of the public sound and respectable, and discover that the ridiculous or odious eccentricities of a particular demonstration are to be attributed solely to the excesses of individual presumption or vanity.

Observe the facts in the matter. Trinity Church as a corporation owes much to the family of Albert Edward of Wales. Dr. Ogilby and Dr. Vinton, as stipendiary ministers at the altar of Trinity, owe no such debt. Trinity Church, as a Corporation, is willing to acknowledge earthly obligations, but remembers that these obligations must not be so acknowledged as to involve the higher duties of a Christian Church to Christianity. Dr. Ogilby and Dr. Vinton are not content to aid in discharging this gratitude of the Church whose servants they are; they must impress themselves, their names, and their personal importance upon the occasion. Trinity Church, as a Corporation, prepares a beautiful prayer-book for presentation to the representative of its Royal founder, but insists that the Prince who receives the book shall use it, not as a Prince, but as a man—that he shall make his supplications and offer up his praise before Heaven with no distractions of cheap adulation and vulgar flattery. Dr. Ogilby and Dr. Vinton prepare another prayer-book of their own, inscribed with their own names, and thrust it upon the Prince in company with the modest and appropriate offering of the Corporation. We need only set before our readers the two inscriptions of the two books, to justify all that we have said, and make them understand how it came to pass that in the face of the unanimous desire of the Vestrymen of Trinity to the contrary, one of these clergymen should have thought proper to interpolate a fulsome prayer for the whole Royal family of Great Britain into the peroration of his sermon, between a laudation of the prophet Daniel in the lion's den, and a general exhortation to his hearers not to pick their neighbor's pockets. Here they are:

To His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, From the Corporation of TRINITY CHURCH, In Memory of the Munificence of the CROWN OF ENGLAND.	To His Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES, From FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., FREDERIC OGILBY, D. D., The Clergymen in charge of TRINITY CHURCH, New-York, As a Memorial of the Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. A. D. 1860.	October 14th, 1860.

To the eloquence of this contrast we have nothing to add. Dr. Vinton and Dr. Ogilby have, however, assumed to charge the Press with misrepresenting their conduct in this affair, on grounds so purely technical that one is almost ashamed to discuss them. They declare, for instance, that they described themselves in their private appeal to the eyes of Royalty, not as "gentlemen," but more accurately as "clergymen;" and they assert that in the "ordinary music bill" of their service (is it a church or an opera-house of which we are speaking?), "no person's name was *either printed, or written, or given to the Prince.*" They correct these "errors" in a very decorous and dignified manner, by charging us with stating "what is not true." We shall not imitate language allowable only to those whose sex or whose cloth makes them reckless of consequences; but we beg leave to state emphatically that the choral puff to which we objected, is to be found in the printed and published "programmes" of the "Trinity Church performances," on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit. If Dr. Ogilby and Dr. Vinton think it more suitable for "clergymen" than for "gentlemen" to force a private gift upon a foreign Prince, we have nothing further to say on the subject.

Their notions of what constitutes a "vindication" of their conduct are only comparable to those of Gen. Sandford. This military Captain, being charged with cruelly disappointing two hundred thousand people, in order to gratify himself and his staff, gravely asserts that the "marching salute at the City Hall," which was begun at 4 P. M., and therefore plainly involved the one remaining hour of October daylight, "formed an indispensable part of the review; that without it no adequate idea could have been formed of the troops, and *that no military man would have been satisfied if it was dispensed with!*"

New Phase of Immigrant Swindling.

All the humane efforts which have been made on this side of the Atlantic, and more especially by the State of New-York, to secure European immigrants from extortion and injustice on their arrival here, would now appear to be in great part neutralized by the adoption of that "booking-system" which Mr. Jellinghaus, on behalf of the German Society, explained and denounced before the Commissioners of Immigration at their meeting on last Wednesday. This new development of the art which "takes the stranger in," completely sets at defiance all local laws designed for its restraint, and may require an additonal clause to be added to all our extradition treaties before we can secure justice to the hosts of Europeans who annually seek our shores with the intention of making this country their home.

Public attention was actively directed, several years ago, to the various processes by which German, Irish, and other immigrants were plundered, without mercy, on their arrival. The City of New-York had special cause to complain of this, her charities, both public and private, being overburdened to an enormous extent by thousands of foreigners who had landed here with the intention and means of going West, but who were stripped of every dollar they possessed, within a few hours after their landing, and thus compelled to remain in the City, either as redundant laborers or paupers. This evil at last became so great that legislation interfered to check the many systems of direct immigrant-swindling then in vogue; and to the credit of our City be it said, that, despite the political importance of the swindlers, and the fact that our Judiciary is an elective one, this legislation did much towards securing the objects which it had in view.

On this a new light dawned upon the men who had heretofore grown fat on the plunder of unfortunate foreigners. They were shrewd enough to take advantage of the bitter competition which has always existed between the various lines of transit between the Atlantic seaboard and the great West. They induced the managers of different lines to give them large percentages on all business brought through their agency, and further induced them either to issue or tacitly countenance a pretence that they had issued tickets for inland travel through the United States intended for sale in Europe. Armed with these new sanctions and prerogatives, each immigrant-swindler on a grand scale, at once dispatched his most plausible subordinates to serve as agents at the European ports chiefly used as depôts of the Emigrant-trade.

In this new field the success of these harpies has been wide in scope—cruel and disastrous in all its results. Clothed with authority as agents for particular lines of packet-ships, they add to this business the further one of supplying emigrants with real or bogus tickets which are to convey them, upon their arrival at New-York, to whatever cities or villages in the United States or the Canadas may be their ultimate destination. Of these tickets, from all that we can learn, fully one-third are bogus, and will not be recognized in any manner by the companies purporting to have issued them; while another third are real tickets, but only authorizing passage one-fourth or one half of the distance bargained for. The remainder, held in reserve for emigrants of more than the usual intelligence, are valid passage-tickets, and for the full distance; but these, like all the others, are charged for at rates exceeding by from fifteen to thirty per cent. the regular rates of fare which would be exacted at the offices of the various companies in this and other cities.

Taking into view the excellent provisions made at Castle Garden for giving to all immigrants a fair start on their arrival, it is deplorable that such a system as we have been describing should be allowed to countervail all humane efforts for the protection of ignorant and needy foreigners. Many poor Irish and German girls are growing tipsy each night in the dancing saloons of the Fourth Ward, who owe their utter ruin of body and soul to the fact that the tickets purchased for them at home, and which were to carry them to the calm shelter of homes in the far West, where friends and relations were in waiting to receive them, proved worthless and of no effect, leaving the wretched holders to starve or sin in a City which they had entered without money, friends or experience. Many a pauper in our public institutions, and many a prisoner in Sing Sing, owe the misery of their condition to the same fruitful source.

It is not easy to understand the fierce competition for the immigrant business which exists between all the various lines of transit to the West—this business, at such prices as are charged, not paying for the actual outlay in fuel, rolling-stock and labor. Nevertheless, this competition is the source of the evils we have depicted, and the managers of our great inland lines are all morally responsible as accomplices before the fact for every swindle perpetrated by the emigrant swindlers who are stationed at European ports. Let them unite in an announcement that all passage tickets shall be dated on the day of their issue, and only remain valid for five days thereafter, and the business of the harpies on the other side of the Atlantic will be destroyed. By adopting this course they will save to their respective treasuries the large sums now allowed as per centages to the various immigrant swindling houses in our City, and clear themselves from a weight of moral responsibility which every man of proper mind must shudder while contemplating. This would correct the evil in itself; but failing this, application should be made by our Government to the various Governments of Europe for the adoption of police regulations to prevent the sale of American inland passage tickets at foreign points.

Virginia in Arms.

It appears that Virginia has finally made up her mind to defend herself in the approaching crisis of our national affairs, with Northern arms. The Adjutant-General of that chivalric State is now in this City, charged with a credit of half a million of dollars, and with orders to purchase a complete armament for the Old Dominion. What the motives are which have impelled so calm and conservative a man as Gov. Letcher to this extraordinary demonstration does not yet appear. It is, however, rumored that the Executive of Virginia has resolved to call a meeting of Southern Governors at Richmond, very shortly, for the purpose of concerting measures, defensive and offensive, to be taken in the now imminent event of Mr. Lincoln's election. We do not believe that manifestations of this kind are destined to pass unrebuked by the more sober public sentiment of the Southern States, but it is much to be desired, for the sake of the general peace of the country, and of the public confidence which insures that peace, that the conservative South should lose no time in making head against a torrent of sectional excitement and alarm which appears to be growing formidable precisely in proportion to the groundlessness of the causes by which it is fed.

These military thunder-claps out of a serene sky are neither politically, socially nor financially desirable, and the sooner they are put an end to, the better it will be for all parties concerned.

Vengence in Syria.—Fuad Pasha, sent out to punish the recreant Turkish authorities for their connivance in the late outrages, has done his work well and nobly. He has dealt even-handed justice to all; the innocent have been protected, and the guilty have suffered. Neither rank nor influence have screened from punishment any of the Turkish officials implicated in the Christian massacres, and many men, high in authority, have been publicly executed. The energy displayed by Fuad Pacha has completely reëstablished confidence in the Christian communities, and has greatly alarmed their persecutors. We learn by the last mail from Europe, that the campaign against the Druses has already commenced. The Turks have brought into the field a force of about 7,000 men, and they will be aided in their operations by 3,000 French. Rasheya and Deir-el-Kamar—the scenes of of such frightful tragedies—are the first places that will be occupied. It is not believed that the Druses will show fight. The arrangements of Fuad Pasha are so well made that they cannot escape in large bodies, but they will probably succeed in evading pursuit by scattering in small detachments. As the design is to destroy their power to do further mischief, it will be effected whether they openly resist or not; and the Christians of Syria have full assurance that the French troops will occupy the country as long as there is any reason to dread a repetition of the atrocities perpetrated last Summer.

Capital Cities in the United States.—A writer in the London *Times*, who advocates the selection of an insignificant locality like Ottawa as the proper site for the Canadian seat of Government, sustains his argument by a reference to the capital cities in the United States. He says, and truly, that comparatively small places, like Harrisburgh in Pennsylvania, or Albany, in New-York, are selected as State Capitals; but he makes a great mistake in supposing that the object is to place "the seat of democratic legislation at a distance from the corrupting or intimidating influences of large commercial cities." We do not suppose that any American would agree with the writer in the *Times* when he asserts that "politically Washington is a great success." It would be hard to believe that corruption in any other city could exceed the corruption practiced in Washington. Facility of access and centralization are the main points considered in the selection of our State Capitals; and if Ottawa is ultimately destined to be the chief city of the Canadas, these points, in its case, will have been entirely disregarded.

Spain in America.—Spain is everywhere asserting her pretensions to power on the American continent. In Mexico she is preparing actively to interfere in favor of the despotic faction, with the design, as many believe, of ultimately attempting the reconquest of the country. In San Domingo a large body of Spanish troops were recently landed to "regulate" the affairs of that Republic; and now we learn that a quarrel has broken out with Venezuela, and that the Spanish Minister has demanded his passports and left. The cause of this last dispute is alleged to be the refusal of Venezuela to punish the murderers of certain Spanish subjects, and make proper indemnity. There are probably two sides to the story. Spain, however, is fully prepared for any trouble with a country like Venezuela. She has a large fleet in American waters and a large army at Havana; and by her attitude of late she seems disposed to turn them to account, in asserting her pretensions to the rank of a first-class power.

Amusements.

The lovers of Italian opera will be delighted to learn that this charming institution is to be revived under a strictly German dynasty. There is no reason, certainly, why a German should not give us Italian opera, especially when that German is Carl Formes, and when he is assisted by another German, in the person of Madame Mulder-Fabbri, a name at least as Italian as Patti-Strakosch.

We have faith, then, in the new Fabbri-Formes dynasty—a faith which will bear us bravely through what the play bill calls "momentaneous" suspensions to the triumphant regeneration of Monday or Wednesday night next. We can only hope that the artists will share this faith themselves, and prove it by their works.

Winter Garden.—To-night, Miss Charlotte Cushman takes her benefit at this establishment, in her magnificent character of *Meg Merrilies*. It will be her ninth representation of the "Gipsy vagrant" since her present engagement. How the management is prepared to accommodate the public we are at a loss to imagine, since on each occasion of its representation, sitting room, for those who came after the doors were opened, was a dream and delusion, while before the curtain was raised, standing room became an imagination and a snare. But all who desire to honor the great American actress, will be at the Winter Garden to-night, when the old proverb of "the early bird," &c., will be peculiarly applicable.

—Hon. Henry A. Foster, of Rome, formerly United States Senator from this State, and a member of the Convention which nominated Presi lent Polk, has expressed his intention of voting for Mr. Lincoln.

—An address will be delivered before the literary societies of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, at its next commencement, by Hon. R. A. Pryor.

THE PRINCE IN BOSTON.

An Interview with the Sole Survivor of Bunker Hill—Grand Military Review and Procession—Visit to the State House and Introduction to Gov. Banks—The Festival of the School Children—Ball at the Academy of Music, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 18.

Yankee land may well feel proud of this day's hospitality. Boston has entertained the Prince of Wales in a judicious and pleasing manner, to his entire satisfaction and greatly to her credit.

After a late breakfast the Prince granted audience to Edward Everett, who introduced Ralph Farnham, the last surviving soldier who fought at Bunker Hill. He is one hundred years of age, and his youngest daughter, who accompanied him, is a sprightly maiden of seventy-six. The Prince was very kind to the old gentleman, and quite won his heart, as was evinced by his remark, that "If Princes allers acted like this to a body, there would be less wars."

In compliance with a proclamation of Mayor Lincoln making this a holiday, the stores were generally closed and the schools all dismissed at an early hour. The streets were thronged with people, particularly in the regions of the Revere House and the Common. The escort was drawn up in Bowdoin-square at 11 o'clock. The Cadets were stationed at the State House, and the rest of the troops were upon the Common waiting the movements of the Prince. Col. Reed, who, under Gov. Banks, had general charge of the militia, and to whom the New-York Reporters are greatly indebted, called for the Prince at 11½, and in carriages the entire Royal party were conveyed through the crowded streets to the Governor's head-quarters, in the Governor's room, where were the Governor and his staff, the Executive Council, the Chief Justice, and a few favored Reporters. Col. Reed presented the Prince to the Governor as "His Royal Highness," this being the only instance where the Prince has been willing to have an official reception. Gov. Banks greeted him cordially and addressed him as follows:

"It is with great pleasure that I welcome your Royal Highness to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and extend to you the most cordial greetings of its people. They have regarded with profound gratification your visit to this Continent, so auspicious in its opening, so fortunate in its progress, and now, I regret to say, so near its termination. Be assured, Sir, you will bear with you the united wishes of the people of Massachusetts for your safe return to your friends and to your country, to which we are attached by so many ties of language, law and liberty. In their name I bid you welcome. I welcome, also, with unfeigned pleasure the distinguished and honorable gentlemen of your suite. Permit me to present to you my associates in the Executive Department of the Government—His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the gentlemen of the Executive Council and the Secretary of State."

The several gentlemen referred to were recognized by the Prince, who shook hands cordially with the Aids, whom he had met before.

The Representatives' Hall was filled to overflowing by ladies. The Governor led the Prince through the hall, while the ladies rose *en masse*, greeting him with smiling faces and waving handkerchiefs. The Senate Chamber was occupied by some forty members of the Valuation Committee, who were also permitted to gaze on the face of His Royal Highness.

Horses, splendidly caparisoned, were provided for the Prince and suite, who, as well as the Governor and staff, were dressed in full uniform. The troops, numbering over three thousand, were drawn up so as to form three sides of a parallelogram. In the centre were stationed the parties above named, the whole forming one of the most beautiful spectacles ever seen. Sir Fenwick Williams was to have been one of the party, but as the Governor-General of Canada sailed yesterday for Europe, and as Gen. Williams has been sworn in his stead, he was compelled to forego the pleasure, and dispatched Quartermaster Connelly and Capt. De Winton, his Aid, to apologise, and appear in the Prince's suite for him.

As the Prince rode up and down the lines, the vast crowds outside cheered continuously and lustily, to which he responded by lifting his plumed chapeau and bending his acknowledgments. The review reflects great credit upon the citizen soldiery, and elicited warm praise from the Prince and Gen. Banks, who were pleased to express their gratification in person to the officers, who were in a body presented at the close of the review. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Gov. Banks and Mayor Lincoln for their admirable and systematic arrangements, nor can too much censure be given to the Chief of Police, who sustained the men under his charge in acts of brutal violence and the most unnecessary severity. Hon. Mr. Warre, of the British Legation, had occasion to dismount from his hard-mouthed charger, and was talking with a spectator, when he was seized by a huge policeman, who would listen to no explanation, but with much force pushed him back into the crowd.

After the review a grand procession was formed which wound around the crooked streets greatly to the joy of the populace, and which finally deposited a select few at the State House, where the Governor had prepared a lunch. The room in which it was given was very tastefully decorated, and the entertainment was truly a delightful one. The Prince's servant had been unable to obtain admittance with a change of raiment—so Col. Reed quietly put the Prince into a covered carriage, in which he was speedily conveyed to the Revere, greatly to the astonishment of the countless outsiders.

The most unique and graceful compliment yet paid the Prince was the musical festival, this afternoon. The school children were ranged in four triangular rows of seats, all verging towards a common centre—the boys on the inside, and the girls on the outside—the dark clothing of the former relieving the brilliant toilets of the latter. A platform was prepared for the occupancy of the guests, while the spacious hall was densely packed with Boston's choicest set. On the platform, besides the Royal party, were Messrs. Everett, Hilliard, Agassiz, Emerson, Sumner, Winthrop, Holmes, Longfellow, and others of the "Mutual Admiration Society," besides the Prince's steady friends, the New-York Reporters. The entrance of Mr. Hamlin, candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was the signal for subdued applause. The programme was short and the execution superb. When "God Save the Queen" was sung, all arose, and the allusion to the Prince's life and health was received with great applause. When he entered and when he retired, the boys clapped their hands and shouted in unison, while the girls waved their handkerchiefs. The Prince was delighted and gratified at the success of so novel and interesting an entertainment.

While at the State House, the Prince and suite, but particularly the Duke of Newcastle and Dr. Auckland, were very much pleased with an exhibition of ancient documents, including charters of 1628, 1630, and 1691.

The photographers, Brady and Gurney, are here—the former to deliver certain pictures ordered by the Royal party in New-York, and the latter by command of the Prince, who gave him a sitting this morning, when pictures of the Prince and the rest of the suite were taken.

The Government has ordered from Rossiter a historical picture of the Prince and Mr. Buchanan standing at the Tomb of Washington. The Prince has already granted Mr. Rossiter several opportunities for the progress of the work.

The Prince will visit Chickering's factory to-morrow morning.

THE BALL AT THE BOSTON ACADEMY.

Boston, Thursday, Oct. 18—11:30 P. M.

The theatre is most beautifully and appropriately decorated. The floor is one dense, almost impenetrable mass of crinoline and broadcloth.

There are many magnificent dresses, but the most elegant and most admired is that of Mrs. Rutherford, of New-York. Motion on the floor is almost an impossibility. One would as soon expect boxed sardines to turn somersaults, as to see any enjoyable dancing

here. The tiers of boxes are also filled with the gaily attired ladies of this and the adjoining cities. There are many prominent New-Yorkers, and a large delegation from the Canadas. Hons. JOHN ROSS and CARTIER, the Prime Minister, as well as our old friend Mayor RODIER.

The Prince was very late. The audience grew impatient. The band played tantalizing polkas, but no one was allowed even a trial, as His Royal Highness had not come. At 10:30 he reached the Theatre, and was conducted in grand style to the reception-room, where he rearranged his toilette, and at 10:45 entered a very handsome and elegantly-decorated stall, followed by his entire suite in plain clothes. The band played a queer medley called a Festival overture, which brought in "God Save the Queen" some forty times, and occupying nearly twenty minutes in its rendering, boring the Prince and wearying the already exhausted audience.

Led by Mayor LINCOLN, the Royal party then forced a narrow passage from the entrance to the rear and back to the middle of the floor, where, in a space half large enough to swing a small cat, a quadrille was formed. The Prince danced with Mrs. Mayor LINCOLN. In his set were Lord HINCHINBROKE, Mr. WARRE, of the English Legation, and Col. CHICKERING, of piano-forte celebrity. The ladies were Mrs. CHICKERING, Miss FAY, daughter of RICHARD S. FAY, Esq., and Miss BIGELOW. The music was good. The spirit of the party excellent; the space limited; the pressure tremendous; the curiosity most vulgar.

The second lady who honored the Prince in the dance was Mrs. Gov. BANKS, who was most elegantly dressed, and did what very few of his partners ever attempt—entertained him during the intervals of action by sprightly and witty conversation.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 18—12:20 P. M.

Mrs. Lieut. WISE, daughter of EDWARD EVERETT, was the third partner, and Miss CROWNINSHIELD the fourth.

The drop curtain is a representation of Windsor Castle, and the Prince, who looked at it very often, directed the attention of Miss CROWNINSHIELD and Mr. ELLIOTT to it.

The supper-room is really superb. None has been opened to the Royal party which, for convenience, taste, decorations or delicacies, can compare with it. The Prince led Mrs. LINCOLN into the supper-room, and chatted merrily with her on the elevated platform.

Dancing has become more general, but dresses are torn, corns trod upon, patience ruffled and tempers sorely tried in the operation. The ball is a success.

HOWARD.

THE ROYAL SQUADRON AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Oct. 18.

A grand ball was given last night, by our citizens, to the Commodore and officers of the Royal squadron, at the City Hall, and was the greatest affair of the kind ever given in this city. Six hundred persons were present—the *élite* of our citizens—and the English officers were in full uniform. The hall was splendidly decorated.

The steamer *Styx* arrived last night.

The *Nile* is not yet in sight.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Advices from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 18.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 6th inst., reached here to-night, 24 hours late.

The news is unimportant.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to the 21st, arrived at San Francisco on the 4th.

Two fires broke out nearly simultaneously in San Francisco on the evening of the 4th. The first consumed wooden buildings on Drum-street, between Sacramento and California-streets, valued at $5,000. The second swept the wooden buildings from a lot 150 feet square, on the corner of Broadway and Front streets, causing $20,000 loss.

A fire in the town of Healdsburgh, Sonora County, on the 2d, destroyed property in the business centre valued at $19,000.

The Hawaiian yacht *Emma Roake* arrived on the 4th from Honolulu *viâ* Victoria, bringing Prince LOT KAMEHAMEHA and party. They have since received considerable attention from the city and State functionaries. The presence of the Royal party, however, excited more curiosity than practical interest.

Showers of rain fell throughout the State on the nights of the 3d and 4th, indicating an early approach of the rainy season.

Late Oregon advices represent matters precisely as dispatched by the last Express. There was a growing impression that no Senatorial election would take place this season.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 6.

Arrived 4th, ship *Challenge*, New-York; 5th, *Alarm*, Boston; ship *Melor*, Bordeaux; 6th, steamer *Golden Age*, having in tow the steamer *John L. Stephens*, which sailed hence 11th ult. for Panama. It will require two months and a cost of $30,000 to repair the *John L. Stephens*. The passengers by the *Golden Age* arrived in good health, 25 days from New-York.

Sailed 4th, ship *Ganges*, Valparaiso; bark *Wavelet*, Shanghai. The clipper-ships *Panama* and *Challenge* have been chartered, and take cargoes of Wheat and Flour for Liverpool. The ship *Nonpareil* has cleared for Falmouth, England, with 30,000 sacks of Wheat and 15,000 feet of Lumber.

Holders of goods have shown an anxiety within the last few days to realize at the rates to which prices have advanced, but the offerings were too free after the arrival of six assorted cargoes from domestic Atlantic ports to be all carried by the trade, and the effect has been to nominally depress prices without effecting sales, which were any transactions really consummated, a positive decline would be established. Candles are slow at 22c.@22¾c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Coal firm. Provisions are weaker and heavy. Crushed sugar cannot be quoted above 14c. to-day. China No. 1 would be difficult to place at 9c. Spirits Turpentine has sold at $1. Liquors are rather flat. Wheat continues steady at unchanged rates. Late arrivals of tonnage have been engaged at full freights.

From Albany.

CANAL TOLLS—U. S. CIRCUIT COURT INJUNCTIONS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The canal tolls for the second week in October are $225,389; in 1859 they were $64,364. The tolls from the opening to Oct. 15 are $2,282,085; do. for same time last year, $1,277,971.

Justice NELSON and Judge HALL, holding the United States Circuit Court here, have, on motion of GEORGE GIFFORD, counsel for the complainants, just granted nine injunctions in favor of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company and the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine Company, against divers persons who have been making or selling sewing-machines, among whom is the Seneca Falls Sewing-Machine Company, of Seneca Falls, New-York; ROBERT ROGERS, of Utica; B. F. GOODWIN, of Ithaca; the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport; CHAS. T. LOMBARD, of Auburn. These injunctions were granted on patents which cover the feeding device used on all sewing-machines where the cloth is held between two surfaces without being fastened to either, and moves stitch by stitch. These patents are owned by the complainants, and have been repeatedly sustained by different Courts.

News from the Plains.

BROWNSVILLE, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 18.

Capt. GAINES, with his surveying party, reached this city last evening. He has been engaged upon the Government surveys, west of the six principal meridians, for the past two months. He reports a country rich in soil and well watered, with a scarcity of timber, except upon the Little Blue River and its tributaries. A large party of Pike's Peakers arrived this morning, and left on the boat. They brought a large amount, and report mining matters as favorable.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The receipts into the Treasury during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing with July, is about $18,000,000; those during the present week, $877,000; subject to draft, $4,193,000.

The number of troops soon to be sent to California and Texas is upwards of one thousand. Those for the former State go *viâ* the Isthmus.

Gen. LANE has returned from his Kentucky estate.

The pistol, a valuable relic of the WASHINGTON family, taken by Capt. COOK from Col. WASHINGTON during the Harper's Ferry raid, has been returned to the latter by THADDEUS HYATT, who recently received it from an unknown source.

News from Havana and Venezuela.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The *Star of the West*, from Havana 15th, arrived here to-day.

Sugar was quiet at 8⅛@8⅜ reals for No. 12. Stock 130,000 boxes. Freights inactive. Exchange on New-York 2¾@4 premium; on London, 14@14¾.

News unimportant.

Venezuela advices of the 21st ult. state that in consequence of the Spanish Minister having demanded his passports and left the country, all Spanish citizens were leaving. The difficulty relates to the refusal to punish the murderers of certain Spanish citizens and make indemnity therefor. The question was referred to Madrid for adjustment.

News from Rio Janeiro.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The bark *Tricste*, from Rio Janeiro, Aug. 26, has arrived here.

Coffee was firm, in consequence of news from the United States. Sales of the week 56,000 bags. Exchange on London 26⅛@26¼.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* sailed on the 24th for Valparaiso.

Fires.

ICE-HOUSES DESTROYED NEAR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 18.

Six of JOY & FRISBIE'S ice-houses at Crystal Lake were destroyed by fire last night. They contained 18,000 tons of ice. Loss, $40,000. Insured for $20,000.

EIGHTEEN BUILDINGS AT TOLEDO, OHIO.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Oct. 18.

About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out out near the head of Summit-street, in the bakery of Mr. C. WORTS & SON, which consumed some eighteen buildings in the square bounded by Monroe, Summit and Perry streets, entirely clearing half the square. The buildings were mostly of wood. Loss $25,000 to $35,000, about a third of which is covered by insurance.

Flora Temple Again a Winner.

WATERTOWN, Thursday, Oct. 18.

Notwithstanding the bad condition of the track the race between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* came off here this afternoon, resulting in favor of *Flora*. Time, 2:28, 2:26 and 2:25.

The Arago Outward Bound.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The steamship *Arago*, from New-York 13th, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock this morning, bound to Southampton and Havre, and was boarded by the news yacht. All well on board.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

FATHER POINT, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool 4th *viâ* Londonderry 5th inst., passed here at 5 P. M. to-day, *en route* to Quebec. News anticipated.

The Nebraska Election.

OMAHA, N. T., Thursday, Oct. 18.

The election returns are all in except those from Shorter and Saline Counties. MORTON, Democrat, has 55 majority for Delegate to Congress. The two counties to hear from will probably increase it to 150 or more. The Legislature stands: House—Republicans, 22; Democrats, 17. Council—Republicans, 6; Democrats, 6; in doubt, 1. The former reports giving DAILY a majority are incorrect.

Assembly Nominations.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District have nominated ROBERT H. PRUYN, ex-Speaker of the Assembly.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH TROUBLES.

Renewed Attempt at Mr. Abernethy's Trial—Another Excited Session—Almost a Row at the Door—The Prosecution Wants to Await Dr. Cheever's Return and Votes a Postponement.

The adjourned meeting of the Church of the Puritans, having under consideration the trial of Mr. CHARLES ABERNETHY, one of the anti-Cheever members, took place last evening in the Lecture-room of the Church. There was a very full attendance of members at an early hour, and quite a delegation of persons not connected with the Church. Mr. RICHARD WARREN, and several other friends of Dr CHEEVER, posted themselves at the door, and by standing in the way, pushing, pulling, crowding, and otherwise impeding the passage-way, endeavored to prevent all but members of the Church from entering the room—reporters being the object of their special attention. A number of the opponents of Dr. CHEEVER were likewise on the spot, urging all who wished, to enter, declaring that it was an open court, and that no one member had a right to say who should or should not enter the room. Some of the members who wished to go out were impeded, and a number of disputes took place as to who were or were not members. Several scuffles took place on the occasion of non-members forcing an entrance, and loud calls were made on the policemen in attendance to arrest this or that person, according to the wish of the parties making the request. The policemen, however, so far as our reporter learned, declined to interfere to decide who should enter, taking the ground that they were there merely to preserve the peace. The greatest confusion took place, and many of the ladies, in the greatest trepidation, desired to be taken home. Mr. C. J. WARREN, the Chairman, informed those at the door that the meeting was for members, and that all not members were desired to leave. Upon his authority being questioned, he stated that this was not a new meeting, but the continuation of one already begun. In the midst of the discussion and confusion Mr. C. J. WARREN took the Chair, and for several minutes vainly called for the meeting to come to order.

Temporary quiet being secured, Mr. WARREN himself offered prayer, and then called for the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

The Clerk read the minutes partly through, when he was interrupted by the loud noise at the door, now renewed with great vigor.

Dr. HART either moved or seconded a motion to close the door.

The Chair, however, took no notice of the motion, and the reading of the minutes proceeded.

There being several technical errors, the Clerk was ordered to amend them, and with the understanding that this action should not affect the minutes of other meetings yet unadopted, the minutes were adopted.

The Chair having decided that the question under consideration was the motion for the exclusion of "all but members of the Church, the counsel and clerk of the accused,"

Mr. GILBERT, took the floor, and submitted an argument in favor of adjourning until the second Thursday in April, 1861. He thought an adjournment should be had, to await the return of Dr. CHEEVER, whose character was likely to be assailed, as he understood from the friends of the accused.

Mr. HERRIES, instantaneously upon the motion of Mr. GILBERT being announced, addressed the chair.

Deacon WHITE raised the point of order that no new motion could be entertained while another was before the house.

The Chair decided that the motion to adjourn, although to a specified time, and debatable, was in order.

Dr. PORTER, as the counsel of Mr. ABERNETHY, claimed the right to be heard.

Mr. HERRIES having the floor, insisted upon moving the previous question, although a number of both parties pressed him to withdraw it. He would not withdraw the motion, but was willing to hear Dr. PORTER by courtesy.

Dr. PORTER and the friends of Mr. ABERNETHY declined to assent to such an arrangement. They wanted Dr. PORTER to be heard as a right.

The Chairman and a number of Dr. CHEEVER'S friends remarking that the motion ought to be voted down, and Mr. HERRIES declining to withdraw it, the vote was taken and the previous question was voted down by a very large majority.

Dr. PORTER then proceeded to show the injustice of postponing a prosecution thus commenced, leaving the character of the accused impugned without allowing him an opportunity of defence. There was no intimation on his part, and for all he knew, no intention on the part of Mr. ABERNETHY to attack the character of Dr. CHEEVER. He did not know that that was necessary. He was not aware, however, that it was a disciplinary offence for a member even to endeavor to remove the pastor against the will of the Church. The Prudential Committee, after four or five months' deliberation, had decided that it was their duty to see that Mr. ABERNETHY should be tried, and on the 8th of September he was cited before the Church and the community to meet his trial. And, they were told that this did not affect Mr. ABERNETHY'S character. Could any member say that the influence of the Church of the Puritans was so little that a charge thus indorsed could not be injurious to a man? Both Mr. ABERNETHY and his counsel were ready to go on with the trial, and while they could not say what course the matter would take, yet the prosecution could control the course of the trial so as to prevent the question of Dr. CHEEVER'S character being at issue.

Mr. GILBERT replied, stating his conviction that the character of Dr. CHEEVER would be called in question.

Mr. PHELPS took occasion to state that nothing had fallen from him to indicate any such attempts. He had simply informed Mr. GILBERT that the charges were so framed as that the question of the truth or falsity of charges against Dr. CHEEVER might have to be tested, if the prosecution succeeding in showing that Mr. ABERNETHY had made such charges.

Mr. GILBERT continued his argument to show that no injustice would be done to Mr. ABERNETHY by the postponement.

Dr. PORTER wanted to know whether if Mr. GILBERT was indicted by a Grand Jury for forgery, and the trial was postponed, it would not be to his disadvantage?

Mr. GILBERT cited Dr. PORTER'S assertion that the charges, if proved, would not amount to much, and that Mr. ABERNETHY could gain admission to any other Congregational Church of the City.

Dr. PORTER called attention to the fact that the prosecution had imperilled the character of Dr. CHEEVER by bringing hasty charges against Mr. ABERNETHY. That was their own fault, and should not operate to the disadvantage of the accused—to keep his character in suspense in atoning for the errors of his accusers. He enforced the necessity of recognizing the good standing of the Church of the Puritans in recognizing the fact that the mere accusation of a brother was of weight enough to injure him in the eyes of the community.

Mr. GILBERT thought it was paradoxical for the defence to say the charges were slight, and yet that the postponement of a decision upon them would be injurious to the accused. He insisted that Mr. ABERNETHY'S rights would not be prejudiced.

Mr. PORTER stated that Mr. GILBERT, as the accuser, had placed Dr. CHEEVER, and the Church, and himself, in a bad position, which he wished to improve by keeping the charges against Mr. ABERNETHY undecided. Was not the testimony of Mr. GILBERT, the accuser, worth anything? Should he be allowed to go about six months with his paper accusing Mr. ABERNETHY, and not be called upon to give his testimony? Should not Mr. GILBERT have thought of the consequences before he drew the charges?

Mr. WHITING presented various reasons why the postponement should prevail. If the charge of lying which had been brought against Dr. CHEEVER was a sample of what they were to have, he thought it was proper to wait until Dr. CHEEVER'S return.

Deacon FAIRBANKS said facts had come out which had made him favor the postponement. Mr. ABERNETHY had said: "If you prove me guilty of trying to remove Dr. CHEEVER without cause, I shall deem it necessary to prove that there is cause. And Dr. CHEEVER will be on trial." Was Dr. CHEEVER to be accused while he was thousands of miles away. Let the *Herald*, New-York *Observer*, and all the papers, lie about Dr. CHEEVER as they pleased, he wanted the investigation of these charges to be postponed until the return of Dr. CHEEVER.

Mr. PHELPS said that Mr. GILBERT was quite as well aware of the effect of his charges when he made them as he is now, and it was his business to see the effect of his charges when they were made. He remembered that Mr. GILBERT had been, by vote of the Church, requested to withdraw the charges, and had declined to do so. Believing that the charges were true, it was the duty of Mr. GILBERT to urge the decision upon the charges instead of attempting to prevent it. How could he expect the Church to relieve him from the result of his own carelessness. Let him relieve himself by withdrawing the charges, if he thought he had made a mistake, and not ask the Church to do an unjust act in forcing a postponement.

Mr. HUNT thought there were but two ways to do, either to withdraw the charges, or to proceed with the trial. He thought there was no danger of Dr. CHEEVER'S character being involved.

A long discussion ensued as to whether the defence intended to call the character of Dr. CHEEVER in question.

Deacon WHITE spoke to the question whether Mr. ABERNETHY'S character would suffer from the postponement, taking the ground that it would injure not only the accused but his family also.

Mr. BENNETT wanted to vindicate the character of the Church of the Puritans. He thought the Church could not afford to leave this question undecided, tending to a violation of the rights of the accused, and to stamp the Church as Pro-Slavery.

Dr. HART said that he couldn't understand that the Church had its heel on the neck of the accused by simply postponing the trial.

Mr. BENNETT said he was ashamed of any Anti-Slavery brother who couldn't understand it. (Laughter.)

Mr. BERRY said the very fact of the accused being cited left upon him a suspicion that could not be got rid of without a decision.

Dr. BALL, after the question had been further debated, stated incidentally that three-fourths of the Prudential Committee had agreed that the examination given by Mr. ABERNETHY to the first charge was satisfactory.

This statement was emphatically denied by Dr. HART and others, and quite a dispute ensued as to the accuracy of Dr. BALL'S statement.

At this time another disturbance occurred at the door, occasioning some confusion. Some stood on seats, others rushed to the spot, and some time elapsed before order was restored. It appeared that the trouble was occasioned by the attempted entrance of a lady, a friend of Dr. CHEEVER, though not a member of the Church.

Mr. CHESTER protested that this Ecclesiastical Court should proceed with an open and speedy trial. He protested that the young men of the Church had a right to stand at the door and say who or who should not come in. He believed that public opinion should be weighed in this matter. The right would ultimately prevail, and whether the Church should keep Mr. ABERNETHY in suspense or not, guilty or innocent, the right would prevail.

The previous question was then called for, and the vote taken on the motion to adjourn *viva voce*. The Chair was unable to decide, and appointed Drs. HART and BALL tellers.

A member called for the Ayes and Noes.

The Chair decided that the Ayes and Noes could be called after the count.

Deacon WHITE appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the appeal was not at this time considered, and the count proceeded, the tellers being instructed to discriminate between members and non-members.

After the tellers had concluded, but before the announcement of the result, several votes were challenged. It was, however, not noticed, and the vote was announced 101 for the adjournment, and 63 against.

Several efforts were now made to procure a vote by ayes and noes, as previously agreed upon, but it was at length decided illegal.

Mr. PHELPS then, on behalf of Mr. ABERNETHY, protested against the action of the Church in postponing the trial, as injurious to him; and announced that at the earliest moment Mr. ABERNETHY would prepare a written protest, which he begged would be permitted to go upon the records of the Church, and all members are requested to sign it.

The meeting was then declared adjourned, and young Mr. WARREN and Mr. HERRIES, who—by what right was best known to themselves—had been standing guard at the door, were relieved. The conversational debate that ensued was sufficiently loud to attract the attention of the five vigilant policemen at the door.

Testimonial to the Captain and Crew of the Minnie Schiffer.

The humane and truly heroic conduct of Capt. JOHN WILSON and the officers and crew of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, in rescuing five hundred persons from the burning wreck of the steamer *Connaught*, it seems is not to go unrewarded. The Humane Society of Boston have already presented its first-class gold medal to Capt. WILSON, a silver medal to Mr. THOS. H. CONNAUTON, the mate, and $10 to each of the crew of that vessel. The work thus worthily begun has been taken up by the merchants and Life Insurers of this City, under the lead of Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, the consignees of the Galway line, and a handsome sum has been subscribed. There was an impromptu meeting yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce Buildings in the office of the Manhattan Company, many of the leading Life Insurance Companies having representatives present. They resolved to recommend a testimonial to Capt. WILSON, and appointed a Committee with power to confer with, and convene a general meeting of all the Companies. WM. HURST, Esq., of this City, who, with his daughter, was saved from the burning wreck, was present by invitation, and related the particulars of the terrible scene through which they passed after the fire broke out on board. The narrative deeply moved every one who listened to it. The heroic self-possession of Capt. LEITCH, of the *Connaught*, was only equaled by the generous and humane spirit of the noble-hearted Captain of the *Minnie Schiffer*. Captain WILSON is soon expected in this City.

The following is the subscription list for a testimonial to Capt. JOHN WILSON and his crew, as furnished by Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL:

We, the undersigned merchants of the City of New-York, appreciating the noble conduct of Capt. WILSON, of the brig *Minnie Schiffer*, of this port, upon the occasion of the late disaster of the steamer *Connaught*, and being desirous of presenting Capt. WILSON, his officers and crew with suitable test monials, do subscribe the sums set after our names for that purpose:

Howland & Aspinwall, Agents, $150; Howland & Aspinwall, $100; Goodhue & Co., $50; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., $50; A. A. Low & Bros., $50; W. W. De Forrest, $50; N. L. & Geo. Griswold, $10; Cary & Co., $50; Boorman, Graves & Co., $50; Moses Taylor & Co., $50; Aymar & Co., $50; Thos. Richardson & Co., $50; Wells, Fargo & Co., $50; Duncan, Sherman & Co., $50; J. J. Stewart & Co., $50; August. Belmont & Co., $50; Schuchard & Gebhard, $50; Ward, Campbell & Co., $50; W. C. Peckersgill & Co., $50; Geo. Robbins & Son, $50; Alsop & Chauncey, $50; J. H. Brower & Co., $50; W. P. Coleman, & Co., $50; C. H. Marshall, $50; James H. Banker, $50; John Caswell & Co., 50; Townsend, Clink & Dike, $50; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, $50; Brown Brothers & Co., $50; M. Morgan & Sons, $50; James G. King's Sons, $50; J. D. Jones, $50; Spofford & Tileston, $50; Oelrichs & Co., $50; Kunhardt & Co., $50; Morton, Grinnell & Co., $50; Alex. T. Stewart & Co., $50; Schleffelin Bros. & Co., $50; Great Western Insurance Co., $100; W. A. Sale & Co., $50; Commercial Mutual Insurance Co., $50; Union Mutual Insurance Co., $100; Pacific Mutual Insurance Co., $100; New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co., $50; Beebee Brothers, $50; Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co., $50; New-York and Havre Steamship Co., $50; C. Vanderbilt, $50; Samuel L. Mitchill & Son, $50; Columbian Mutual Insurance Co. $100; Wetmore, Cryder & Co., $50; Cyrus W. Field & Co., $50; New-York Mutual Insurance Co., $50; Maitland, Phelps & Co., $50; Sturges, Shaw & Co., $25; J. A. & T. A. Patterson, $25; T. Marquez, $5; British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Co., $50; Panama Railroad Co., $50; Havemeyer, Townsend & Co., $50; H. A Johnson & Co., $50. Total, $3 305.

Those persons desirous of subscribing to the above fund will please send their subscriptions to the office of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE AMERICAN TICKET.—The American Bell and Everett General Committee held a meeting on Wednesday evening, when they made the following nominations: For Congress—Second District—Moses F. Odell, Douglas Dem.; Fifth District—D. D. Winant, Douglas Dem. For Sheriff—Hugh McLaughlin, Douglas Dem. For City Judge—C. C. Eagan, K. N. For Police Justice—James A. Cornwell, Breckinridge Dem, For Justices of the Peace—Jacob C. Blatchly, Douglas Dem., and Zachariah Voorhies, Douglas Dem. For Superintendents of the Poor—James Boyle, Douglas Dem., and Caspar Urban, Breckinridge Dem. For Justice of the Sessions—John A. Bumpas, Breckinridge Dem. For School Commissioner—Chas. W. Church, Douglas Dem. The above candidates are all taken from the two Democratic local tickets, except Mr. EAGAN, for City Judge.

FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.—At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed under the Fourth-avenue Improvement Act, held yesterday, SILAS LUCAS, Esq., was selected as surveyor. The Commissioners are authorized to widen Fourth-avenue, establish a "drive," &c., &c. A Committee of three was appointed to draft such amendments to the bill creating the commission as shall appear necessary and proper, to be laid before the next Legislature.

SWILL MILK BEEF.—Three men were arrested at Greenpoint yesterday for offering diseased meat for sale, and were committed to answer. The beef came from a milk stable.

TEMPERANCE.—JOHN B. GOUGH lectured before another large audience in Plymouth Church, last night, on the subject of Temperance.

—Gov. Olden, of New-Jersey, has appointed Thursday, the 29th of November, as Thanksgiving Day in that State.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 1st-av., and 25th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

People Lose their Hair almost Unconsciously. They trust to nature, and expect its restoration without resorting to artificial aids. Very generally, however, when once gone, it is gone forever. There is but one preparation which is certain to arrest its fall and restore its growth and vigor, and that is
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER,
In conjunction with her
ZYLOBALSAMUM.
The latter
IMPARTING A BEAUTIFUL GLOSS AND COLOR.
Depôt and Sales Office No. 198 Greenwich-st.; also for sale at No. 652 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes a special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

World's Temperance Committee.
JOHN B. GOUGH
WILL SPEAK ON TEMPERANCE AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
FRIDAY, Oct. 19,
at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets 25 cents—to be had at Roshton's, No. 10 Astor House; Lockwood's, No. 411; Randolph's, No. 688; and at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 817 Broadway; also at the door.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s Sewing Machines, with Hemmers, Binders, Corders, Markers, and all other improvements. The Wheeler & Wilson Machines are unrivaled for family use, for dress-makers, corset-makers, gaiter-fitters, shoe-binders, vest-makers, and tailors generally, all of whom prefer lock-stitch seams alike on both sides. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Beautiful Complexion" is desired by all Ladies. Use PIAL D'OR'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price 50 cents per bottle.

City ladies and ladies visiting the City can get handsome gaiter boots from 12s. to 20s; slippers and ties 6s. and 7s. per pair; with boys', Misses' and children's boots and shoes, of all styles and prices, at
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

William Taylor's Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
Refitted and elegantly embellished. Everything in the way of refreshments can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 33 Platt-st.

Another Novelty.—WHITE, the Hatter, has introduced the "NEWCASTLE SOFT HAT," something entirely new, at his Emporium, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*. E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPH MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Boys', Youths' and Children's Clothing.—Splendid stock at Oak Hall, Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

WHITE—McDOUGALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at St. Ann's Church by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Mr. C. GEORGE WHITE and Miss MARY FRANCES, daughter of the late Allen McDougall, both of this City.

MITCHELL—LOBDELL.—In this City, at All Souls' Church, by Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., JAMES I. MITCHELL, of Albany, to REBECCA BRADLEY, daughter of the late Samuel A. Lobdell, of Portsmouth, N. H.

LODER—OLIVER.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. BENJAMIN LODER to Miss SARAH E. OLIVER, oldest daughter of Isaac J. Oliver, Esq., all of this City.

DENIAL—BURRAS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, ROBERT DUNLAP to AMELIA N., youngest daughter of Dr. T. H. Burras, both of this City.

IVISON—CRANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. F. G. Clark, DAVID B. IVISON to EMMIE M., daughter of Daniel Crane, Esq., all of this City.

CORNWELL—LANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Dr. Peet, of Des Moines, Iowa, Lieut. MILTON COGSWELL, U. S. A., to SUSAN M., daughter of William J. Lane, of this City.

ANDREWS—CRANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at St. George's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., WILLIAM LORING ANDREWS to JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of Theodore Crane.

CONNAH—DUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg, JOHN E. CONNAH to ANNIE M., youngest daughter of the late Major W. H. Duff, of Staten Island.

WHITTEMORE—LONER.—In Rye, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17, at Christ Church, by the Rector, Rev. J. Campbell White, D. D., EDWARD P. WHITTEMORE, of New-York, and CARRIE A., youngest daughter of Benjamin Loder, Esq.

PERRY—BLIVEN.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, at the Third Reformed Dutch Church, Hamilton-square, by Rev. C. L. Wells, JOHN B. PERRY, of this City, to EMMA LOUISE, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Robert A. Bliven, of Jersey City.

☞ New Jersey papers please copy.

STEVENS—MOSELEY.—In Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 3 by Rev. Mr. Cutting, Mr. DE WITT C. STEVENS, of New-York, and Miss ELIZABETH A. MOSELEY, of the former place.

DIED.

KNAPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, suddenly, WILLIAM KNAPP, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and also the members of St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. and A. M., of Zetland Chapter No. 141 R. A. M. and of Mercantile Lodge No. 47 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 West 40th-st., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 11 A. M., without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to Newark, N. J., for interment.

TODD.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, FRANCES MATILDA, wife of the late Edward Turia, and eldest daughter of the late Anthony J. Allaire.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 169 Henry-st., on Sunday morning, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to New Rochelle for interment.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 17, Mrs. MARY A. CAMPBELL, widow of the late James Campbell, aged 66 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, James and Malcolm, and of her sons-in-law, Charles Eames, Samuel L. Gouverneur, Jr., and Alexander Gaw, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Adams',) on Friday, 19th inst., at 3½ P. M.

☞ Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

LOCKITT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, GEORGEINE HARRIS LOCKITT, youngest daughter of Chas. and Maria Jane Lockitt, aged 3 years and 6 weeks.

She was too good to remain in this world.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 71 Johnson-st., this day, (Friday,) Oct. 19, at 2 o'clock.

SPENCER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, LIZZIE AMBROSE, wife of THOMAS T. SPENCER, and daughter of the late John Miller, of Providence, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother-in-law, in Warren-st., first house east of Carlton-av., this day, (Friday,) Oct. 19, at 2 P. M.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

LUTHER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Oct. 18, JOHN LUTHER, rope maker, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., on Sunday, the 21st inst., from his late residence, on Bushwick av., at the head of Grand-st.

GILLESPIE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 18, GEORGE W., son of Charles H. and Mary Ann Gillespie, aged 3 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 40 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROSS.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, of inflammation of the lungs, MARGARET, widow of James Ross, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 88 Commerce-st., Newark, on Friday afternoon, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Oct. 13, ELIZABETH PENFIELD, wife of James A. Brown, and daughter of Joseph Penfield, Esq., formerly of this City, in the 30th year of her age.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms.
No. 800 Broadway.

TARRANT'S CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE.—A never failing remedy for chap of hands and lips. One application only will show its efficacy. For sale at No. 81 Bleecker-st., and No. 208 Hudson-av., corner 21st-st.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

The terrific disasters that are recorded in the public journals, arising from the use of steam power—the mutilation and mangling of human bodies more shocking than the numerous deaths that result from this danger

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, by an educated, experienced German girl. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 191 Times Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would be willing to do the fine work of the washing; understands her business perfectly, and can be recommended by the most respectable families in the City. Apply at the house of her last employer, No. 19 West 14th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A GIRL WANTS a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; best of reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 183 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.——A HIGHLY RESpectable English girl wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and nurse; is very fond of children; no objections to be generally useful in any capacity. Call at 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion in a private family, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Inquire, for three days, at No. 60 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Best of reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. Apply at her present employers, No. 170 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Scotch girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 101 Fulton-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has lived with some of the best families in this City, and has reference to that effect; is a highly respectable girl. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st., Room No. 16.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in any thing that is required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation; would take care of children and to plain sewing; can do embroidery; can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av., near 28th-tt.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as child's nurse; would do plain sewing if required. A baby preferred. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COMPANION.—A LADY OF RESPECTAbility, who can be highly recommended, wishes to form an engagement as companion to an invalid lady, or as governess in a family where the children are under 12 years of age; is qualified to instruct in the English branches and French. Would have no objection to travel. Address ALPHA BETA, Box No. 138 Times Office.

AS COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of education and respectability is desirous of making an engagement as companion and housekeeper; being thoroughly competent, would take the entire charge of a family or invalid; references, in the City, of the highest order. None but first-class parties need apply. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 139 Times Office, N. Y.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, a Protestant, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; meats, soups, fish and game, and all kinds of deserts, ice cream, jellies, Charlotte Russe, Blanch mange, truffles, and all kinds of cake and biscuits. The advertiser has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two two days if not engaged, at No. 372 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation in a private family as cook; no objection to help in washing, and is a good family baker, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., opposite Madison-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as excellent plain cook; understands making good bread, and is willing to assist in the washing. The best of City reference to be had by calling at No. 86 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable competent woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams and jellies; also game, meats and side dishes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A MIDdle-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; understands all kinds of baking. Apply at No. 422 Greenwich-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, or address E. T., No. 158 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS EXperienced cook by a respectable woman; understands all kinds of meats, pastry, soups, poultry, game, baking, boning, larding, &c. Address, or call on MARY No. 109 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., 3d floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, with good reference, a situation in the country, as cook; understands cooking in all its departments; is also an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call at No. 79 East 15th-st., at her last place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a small private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent plain cook, good washer and ironer; also, makes good bread, pies, &c.; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 84 7th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as a good plain cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has a good friend to whom the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference from their last place. Call at No. 447 4th-st., near 2d-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a neat, respectable Protestant girl, thoroughly competent for her duties in either of the above capacities; will be found an excellent domestic; wages not so much of an object as a good place; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; the other to do general housework. Call, for two days, at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a clean and tidy young woman; she is a good cook and baker of bread and biscuits; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference, and is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 295 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as excellent plain cook; understands making good bread, and is willing to assist in the washing. The best of City reference to be had by calling at No. 86 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable competent woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams and jellies; also game, meats and side dishes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A MIDdle-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; understands all kinds of baking. Apply at No. 422 Greenwich-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, with good reference, a situation in the country, as cook; understands cooking in all its departments; is also an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call at No. 79 East 15th-st., at her last place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a small private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent plain cook, good washer and ironer; also, makes good bread, pies, &c.; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 84 7th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable English girl, as a good plain cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has a good friend to whom the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference from their last place. Call at No. 447 4th-st., near 2d-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a neat, respectable Protestant girl, thoroughly competent for her duties in either of the above capacities; will be found an excellent domestic; wages not so much of an object as a good place; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, and take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a clean and tidy young woman; she is a good cook and baker of bread and biscuits; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference, and is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 295 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, a situation as excellent plain cook; understands making good bread, and is willing to assist in the washing. The best of City reference to be had by calling at No. 86 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable competent woman, as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastries, creams and jellies; also game, meats and side dishes; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 529 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A MIDdle-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; understands all kinds of baking. Apply at No. 422 Greenwich-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, with good reference, a situation in the country, as cook; understands cooking in all its departments; is also an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; good City reference can be given as to character and capability. Call at No. 79 East 15th-st., at her last place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation in a small private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent plain cook, good washer and ironer; also, makes good bread, pies, &c.; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 84 7th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable English girl, as a good plain cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has a good friend to whom the other as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference from their last place. Call at No. 447 4th-st., near 2d-av., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, by a neat, respectable Protestant girl, thoroughly competent for her duties in either of the above capacities; will be found an excellent domestic; wages not so much of an object as a good place; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, and take the entire charge of the kitchen; has the best of City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 69 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, by a clean and tidy young woman; she is a good cook and baker of bread and biscuits; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good reference, and is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 295 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and assist with the washing; understands her business perfectly, and understands milk and butter; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook, or would take a first-class laundress's place; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference for either. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing, by a respectable woman, fully competent, and has best City reference for piety, honesty and carefulness. Can be seen at No. 85½ 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SWISS GIRL, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Inquire at No. 105 Goerck-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer in a small family by a respectable woman; would prefer a home to wages. Apply at No. 551 Greenwich-st., corner of Charlton-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman a situation as cook in a private family, and will assist in washing and ironing. Good reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable girls, sisters, in a private family—one as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, game, &c.; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid or waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understand their business; very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 9th-av., corner of 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable women; one as an excellent cook; understands baking and pastries in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and the finest of washing and fluting if required; both have the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations, one to cook and assist in washing; can make bread, cake and pies; the other to do chamberwork and assist with fine washing; no objection to light waiting; no objections to go a short distance to the country. Call for two days at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hoop-skirt store. Has the best of City references.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable young women—one to cook in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; also understands making all kinds of dessert; the other as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 212 13th-st., corner 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing, by a respectable woman, fully competent, and has best City reference for piety, honesty and carefulness. Can be seen at No. 85½ 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant young woman as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SWISS GIRL, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Inquire at No. 105 Goerck-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer in a small family by a respectable woman; would prefer a home to wages. Apply at No. 551 Greenwich-st., corner of Charlton-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman a situation as cook in a private family, and will assist in washing and ironing. Good reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted, by two respectable girls, sisters, in a private family—one as first-class cook; understands soups, jellies, game, &c.; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid or waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understand their business; very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 92 9th-av., corner of 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable women; one as an excellent cook; understands baking and pastries in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other to do chamberwork and the finest of washing and fluting if required; both have the best of City reference from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two respectable young women, situations, one to cook and assist in washing; can make bread, cake and pies; the other to do chamberwork and assist with fine washing; no objection to light waiting; no objections to go a short distance to the country. Call for two days at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the hoop-skirt store. Has the best of City references.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable young women—one to cook in a small private family; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; also understands making all kinds of dessert; the other as chambermaid and waitress. The best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 212 13th-st., corner 1st-av.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED situations by two respectable young women, sisters, one as cook and to assist in the washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 471 6th-av., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable girls, situations; one as cook and the other as chambermaid; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. City reference given. Call for one day at No. 169 Madison-st., in the store.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as cook or laundress. The best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived the last two years. Call at No. 168 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Call for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a very respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good baker of bread and pies, and understands her business thoroughly; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to go in the country as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; good reference. Call or address M. M., No. 107 Varick-st., corner of Broome.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, who fully understands her business, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 46 East 23d-st., between Madison and 3d avs.

AS COPYIST.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO WRITES a plain business hand, wishes employment as copyist, or at writing of any kind, which may be done at her own residence. Address W. C. M., Box No. 107 Times Office.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS a situation to go out by the day; would prefer a permanent place for the Winter, where there is a family of young ladies; understands plain sewing; native of England. Can be seen at my own residence, in the fancy-store, No. 410 3d-av., next door to Station F, Post-office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—ANY LADY desirous of procuring a really smart, reliable servant girl, for cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, with first-class references for neatness, honesty and capability, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A LADY, a situation as housekeeper; is qualified to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house and govern a family of children, and take charge of their wardrobe. Can furnish the best of references as to character and capability. An Episcopal family preferred. Address R. C., Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a lady, as matron or housekeeper in an institution or seminary; she has several years of practical experience as a matron and housekeeper; or in a private family. Can give the best of City reference. Call at, or address A. G., No. 124 Willoughby-st., between Prince and Carl, Brooklyn, for three days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper, either in a private family or hotel; understands her business in all its branches; can make jellies and preserves. Call, for one day, at No. 222 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework for a small family, or to take care of children; no objection to travel; best of City reference given. Call at No. 128 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., basement door.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman to do housework, chamberwork or waiting. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 116 11th-st., between avs. A and B; can be seen for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION TO do general housework, by a young woman, in a small private family, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 77 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as lady's maid and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting; also, lady's hair-dressing, or would go by the day; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—TRAVELING SITUAtion wanted, South preferred, by a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman, as lady's maid or competent nurse and seamstress; will make herself generally useful; has the best of City references. Apply at or address No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for one week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent girl, a situation as laundress, to take charge of a large wash; will do up linen in magnificent style; has four years' City reference; also, a nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in style; will travel with a lady. Wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family. She thoroughly understands French fluting, fine washing and linen. Apply at her present employer's, No. 49 West 25th-st., for two days. None but first-class families need apply.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as laundress in a private family; she understands the business in all its branches; the best City reference of years' experience from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 265 Spring-st., first floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman desires a situation as laundress in a private family; would have no objection to assist in chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 247 3d-av., entrance in 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fineries and French fluting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 257 West 24th-st., corner of 9th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; has excellent City references. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman, as laundress, and to do light chamberwork; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 152 West 20th st. Good reference given.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as laundress or as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing. Best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 51 Charles-st., corner of 4th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as laundress or chambermaid, by a respectable girl. Call for two days, if not engaged, at No. 71 West 20th-st., top floor, up stairs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young widow, a situation as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can produce the best of City reference for the last 10 months, where she has lived as wet nurse. Call between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at No. 103 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A French Protestant young woman, lately arrived from Paris, as nurse and seamstress; is a first-class dressmaker, and capable of teaching children the French language; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a respectable place. Call at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse, having acted in that capacity for the last sixteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference, and can be seen for two days, at No. 52 12th-st., near Broadway, in the music-store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; is a first-rate plain sewer; has the very best of City reference; can be seen for two days at her residence No. 219 East 23d-st., in the store. No objections to go to the country.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as nurse; is accustomed to take the entire charge of an infant. Can be highly recommended by the first families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 East 21st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, having lived only in one place, and in that eight years, desires a situation to take charge of children over three years of age; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing. Inquire at No. 254 4th-av., from 9 till 12 A. M.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and will make herself generally useful; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situation wanted, by two Protestant young women; one as nurse and seamstress, the other to do chamberwork and sewing or take care of children; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; she can give good City reference. Call at No. 99 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

AS NURSE, SEAMSTRSS, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 36th-st., 2d floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days in the store No. 85 East 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, who can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner, also dressmaking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; would take charge of one baby; will go out by the month or week. Call, for two days, at No. 115 West 15th-st., in the basement. Best of City reference from her last place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest manner, and do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, in the store at No. 85 East 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands family sewings and dressmaking; is fond of children and would like to take charge of one or two; has got good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 19th-st., in the basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT SITUAtion is wanted by a respectable Protestant woman as seamstress; she thoroughly understands dressmaking and is a good plain sewer; the best of City reference. Address a note to 84 West 21st-st., for 3 days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent German woman, a situation as children's nurse and seamstress; is competent to teach the German language, and very quick at her needle; wages not so much required as a good home; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of embroidery; would assist in chamberwork; has lived over six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 250 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT young person wishes a situation as seamstress in a first-class family, where she can have a good home; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would take charge of one child. Can be seen at No. 68 West 34th-st. corner Broadway, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as seamstress and to assist with the care of children, or seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Good reference. Call at No. 219 East 18th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies and children's dresses; would assist with children if required; can come well recommended. Call at No. 85½ West 18th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; has lived in the best of families; can give good City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A LADY WISHING TO REpay a debt of gratitude she feels towards her nurse, who has been kindly devoted to her infant, would be glad to answer any questions to those who may want a good healthy nurse, with a full breast of milk. Call, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the new house, No. 94 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A WET nurse, with a full breast of milk, a situation. Can be recommended. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day; house-cleaning or washing; is not afraid to work, and can give good satisfaction. Inquire at No. 87 West 25th-st., rear.

REFORM, REFORM.—SERVANTS OF EVERY capacity, German, colored, Irish and Scotch, can be procured at TITUS' Reform Labor Office, No. 193 Mercer-st., between Bleecker and Amity. No servants, no pay.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's dresses, and all kinds of embroidery; would assist in chamberwork; has lived over six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 250 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT young person wishes a situation as seamstress in a first-class family, where she can have a good home; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would take charge of one child. Can be seen at No. 68 West 34th-st. corner Broadway, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young girl as seamstress and to assist with the care of children, or seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Good reference. Call at No. 219 East 18th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies and children's dresses; would assist with children if required; can come well recommended. Call at No. 85½ West 18th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as waitress; has lived in the best of families; can give good City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, near 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as first-class waitress; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 85 West 19th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A LADY WISHING TO REpay a debt of gratitude she feels towards her nurse, who has been kindly devoted to her infant, would be glad to answer any questions to those who may want a good healthy nurse, with a full breast of milk. Call, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the new house, No. 94 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A WET nurse, with a full breast of milk, a situation. Can be recommended. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day; house-cleaning or washing; is not afraid to work, and can give good satisfaction. Inquire at No. 87 West 25th-st., rear.

REFORM, REFORM.—SERVANTS OF EVERY capacity, German, colored, Irish and Scotch, can be procured at TITUS' Reform Labor Office, No. 193 Mercer-st., between Bleecker and Amity. No servants, no pay.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN ANY promising mercantile business as general clerk, by a young man of good character, reference, &c. Salary reasonable. Address, for three days, W., Box No. 145 Times Office, and receive a personal reply.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUation as entry clerk or light porter, by a late Crimean Sergeant, in an English or Scotch firm. Address J. H., No. 200 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the very best of City reference, having lived five years in one place. Call or address J. K. C., No. 121 East 20th-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted, by a steady and strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom, a careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers; no objection to City or country. Address COACHMAN, care of E. & A. Wayte, No. 309 4th-st., corner of Greene-st., in the grocery store, for this week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands his business well; is honest and sober, and willing to make himself generally useful; has no objection to go South, or any other part of the country; has good City reference from where he has lived for two years. Address P. M., Box No. 199 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS a coachman in a private family; is a Protestant, and has four years' reference to his last situation; can show the best of reference for careful driving and steady habits; knows his business, and is willing to do it. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted, by a young man in his 20th year; no objection to the country, or would accompany a gentleman about to travel. In either capacity is willing to make himself useful. Call on or address G. J. R., No. 102 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent Protestant single man wishes a situation as coachman with some small family; understands the treatment of horses; is a strictly careful driver, willing and obliging in every respect. Best of reference. Address J. W., Box No. 218, Times Office, two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman; best of City reference given; is living with his present employer, who is about giving up his horses previous to sailing for Europe. Apply at Brevoort House stables, 124 Clinton-place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A COLORED man, a situation as coachman; has no objection to the City or country; understands his business. Apply at his present employers', No. 22 Washington-square, for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to any part of the country; can produce good reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a man who understands his business; can give the best of City reference; can make himself generally useful. Address M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted as coachman and groom, by a respectable man of good address, careful and attentive to his business, and of perfectly sober habits; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 215 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable single young man, who understands his business thoroughly in all its branches, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself obliging to his employer; has no objection to go south, or any part of the country; has good reference. Address, for two days, R. B., Box No. 218 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable man as coachman and groom; is a steady, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect; is honest, sober and obliging, and is not afraid of hard work; can give good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address T. S., Box No. 208 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as groom or groom and coachman by a Protestant young man a short time in this country; thoroughly understands his business; would see to a furnace; is not afraid of hard work. Address J. F., Box No. 215 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single young man who can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, willing and obliging, and is not afraid of hard work; any gentleman that wants a man for the above capacity will find that the advertiser is able to fill the situation. Address J. W. H., Box No. 206 Times Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER.—An active and respectable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; has excellent references from last employer; wages not so much an object as a good respectable home; no objection to any part of the country. Address J. M., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and plain gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, raising and taking care of stock and farming in general; wages not so much an object for the Winter; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address for three days D. S., Box No. 214 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who can lay out grounds in the best taste; the management of cold and hot graperies, green-houses, and gardening in general; apply to P. C., at Mr. Mapes' seed-store, No. 128

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1860.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ON 3D-AV., 4TH-AV., 75TH AND 76TH STS., comprising

7 lots on the west side of 3d-av., including the corners 75th and 76th sts., and the spacious dwelling-house formerly occupied by the late

JOHN N. GRENSZBACH, Esq.

Also, 7 lots on the east side of 4th-av.

Also, 25 lots on the north side of 75th-st., and

24 lots on the south side of 76th-st., all between the 3d and 4th avs.

This valuable property, located on the line of continual improvements, will be sold by auction, in lots, and plots of lots, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years.

For maps, &c., apply at the Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock,

30 LOTS,

Near the lower part of the Central Park,

1 lot on Broadway, S. E. corner of 53d-st.

1 lot on 7th-av., S. W. corner of 53d-st., and rear of Broadway lot.

1 lot on 7th-av., adjoining S. W. corner of 53d-st.

2 lots on 8th-av., E. S., commencing 20 feet north of 56th-st,

1 lot on Broadway, N. W. corner of 69th-st.

1 lot on 10th-av., corner of 69th-st., rear of Broadway lot.

5 lots on Broadway, between 69th and 70th sts., adjoining, all running through to 10th-av., with several buildings.

1 lot fronting Broadway, on S. E. corner of 91st-av. and 66th-st.

10 lots on 64th-st., N. S., commencing 425 feet west of 8th-av., and 96 feet 8 inches east of Broadway.

8 lots on 66th-st., S. S., 273 feet west of Broadway, and 100 feet east of 10th-av.

A portion of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage.

For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 87 BUILDING LOTS,

On 6th, 10th and 11th avs,

52d, 56th, 64th, 111th, 112th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 126th, 134th and 141st-sts.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, October 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange,

On 6th-av.—4 lots on the n. e. corner of 126th-st.

On 6th-av.—2 lots w. s. 50 feet north of 130th-st.

On 6th-av—8 lots e. s. between 140th and 141st sts.

On 10th-av—4 lots on n. e. corner of 113th-st.

On 11th-av—8 lots e. s. between 121s. and 122d sts.

On 11th-av—1 lot w. s. 68.9½ on 122d-st.

On 42d-st.—5 lots n. s. 225 feet east of 11th-av.

On 55th-st.—3 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 64th-st.—9 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 111th-st.—5 lots n. s. 175 feet west of 4th-av.

On 112th-st.—9 lots s. s. 125 feet west of 4th-av.

On 121st-st.—2 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 11th-av.

On 122d-st.—3 lots n. and s. s. between 10th and 11th avs.

On 123d-st.—8 lots s. s. 400 feet east of 11th-av.

On 123d-st.—1 lot n. s. 125 feet east of 8th-av.

On 124th-st.—2 lots s. s. 100 feet east of 8th-av.

On 126th-st.—4 lots n. s. 100 feet east of 6th-av.

On 134th-st.—3 lots n. s. 435 feet west 5th-av.

On 141st-st.—6 lots s. s. 100 feet east 6th-av.

The title to the above property *is indisputable*, having been long in the possession of the present owner. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE COLLECTION OF SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS, OF THE FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GALLERIES,

No. 658 BROADWAY, corner of Bond-st.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, and FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock each evening, the above splendid collection of original Paintings, being the finest ever offered at public sale in this City. Among them will be found:

THE HARBOR AND CITY OF AMSTERDAM, BY ALBERT VAN BEEST.

THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU, BY A. R. VERON.

MORNING AND EVENING, BY CH. GOBERT.

Also, splendid specimens, by EDWARD FRERE, A. DE DREUX, MICHAU, VEYRASSAT, DELESSARD, GEORGE INNESS, HEKKING, SWAIN, GIFFORD, MELBEY, &c., &c.

The above beautiful collection is now on FREE exhibition at the Galleries No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st. until the evening of sale, when they will be positively sold, without reserve, to make room for new Paintings lately received.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, ANTIQUE PORCELAINS AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

THE PROPERTY OF MR. HAIGHT.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, all the above furniture, &c., contained in the house in 5th-av., corner of 18th-st. The premises will be open on Monday morning, 15th inst., and Tuesday, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., till 5 o'clock P. M. only, to those having tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 141 Broadway, or at the book-store of Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st. The catalogues will be ready at the house on the 15th inst.

The sale of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, will be the Paintings.

The sale of THURSDAY, Oct. 18, will be the Statuary, Marbles, Bronzes, Antique Porcelains, and other articles of virtu; also the beautiful marble group s of Canova's Graces, which will be sold precisely at 12 o'clock.

TO-DAY, (Friday,) 19th inst. the general Household Furniture, which sale will commence at 10 o'clock instead of 10½ o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 18, and FRIDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 783 Broadway, second door from 10th-st., elegant collection of marble vases, statuary, card receivers, Parian groups and statuettes, bronzes, Bohemian glass ware, &c., the importation of Signora Topi & Giovannoli. This large and superb collection comprises several large and fine marble figures, superb Carrara marble bust of Our Saviour, do. of Pope Pio IX., superb marble vases, elegantly carved, varying from six inches to eight feet high; superb marble Mosaic inlaid tables, being the first importation of the kind ever received; Card, superb marble figures, the first ever living Italian sculptor has produced; a rare and beautiful designs; Bardiglio, Sienna and Verde antique vases, elegant founts, superbly carved; large and small groups and statuettes, in parian and bronze; Bohemian china and glass ware, in great variety; silver-plated ware, consisting of tea sets, urns, casters, cake baskets, &c.; marble pen trays, marble inkstands, alabaster groups, dancing girls, Venus de Cateous, Three Graces, under glass shades, &c. The above goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday, Oct. 17, as above.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 23d, 1860, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of 28 lots on 62d and 63d-sts, near Central Park, 1st-av., Avenues A and B and 82d-st.

62d-st.—2 lots N. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

63d-st.—2 lots S. S. 125 feet east of 5th-av.

1st-av.—2 lots N. W. corner 82d-st.

1st-av.—2 lots E. S. 51 feet 2 in. south of 82d-st.

Avenue A—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.

Avenue B—2 lots S. W. corner 82d-st.

82d-st.—4 lots N. S. 100 feet west of 1st-av.

82d-st.—4 lots N. S. 10(feet 6 in. east of 1st-av.

82d-st.—8 lots S. S. 96 feet west of Avenue B.

60 per cent. can remain on morigage for 3 years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO WILL SELL AT auction, on SATUDDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st. Household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites, in crimson reps, rosewood bedstead ditto, washstands, rosewood marble-top washstand, and elegant rosewood marble-top centre-table, lace window curtains, gilt frame pier, oval and mantel mirrors, mahogany rockers, hair mattresses and paillasses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany extension chairs, oak extension dining chairs, toilet sets, &c. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class jewelry, sold by order of the Assignee, consisting of full sets of brooches, bracelets, and ear-rings; gentlemen's sealrings, do. cluster, ladies' rings, ear-knobs, opal cluster brooches, enamelled bracelets, lady's and gentleman's watch, double and single gold lockets, sleeve-buttons, gold studs, enameled do., enameled and pearl scarf-pins, vest-buttons, gold vest-chains, lady's and gent's guard, do. medalions, real emerald ear-rings, medalion with chains. Also, a large lot of Roman coins, &c. The entire lot to be sold without reserve, by order of the Assignee.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, OCT. 20, AT 11½ O'CLOCK, at our salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau-st., second-hand furniture, carpets, &c., consisting of twenty-five Brussels and velvet carpets, but very little used. Also, a variety of ingrain and stair carpets; also, mahogany dining-room chairs, carved hall do., parlor suites, in Plush and brocatelle, oak dining-room furniture in green reps, extension tables, sofas, lounges, rosewood etageres, richly carved, do. reception chairs and tête-à-têtes, mahogany and black-walnut chamber furniture, bureaus bedsteads, marble-top washstands, dressing tables, &c.; also, a 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, very rich tone and touch; also, patent refrigerators, kitchen furniture, stoves, &c., also, one sewing-machine, in good order.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of the valuable house and lot No. 24 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) to be made at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. R. THOMPSON, Auctioneer.

TO PAY ADVANCES OF 50 PER CENT.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., household articles of all kinds, watches, jewelry, stuffed birds, cigars, meer-chaum pipes, &c. A large and choice stock of above to be sold for advances and commission, without reserve.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE PRINCE'S CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—The elegant baroneche purchased by Mr. Edward Van Ranst, for the special use of the Prince of Wales during his stay in this City, will be sold at the rooms of HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., on next SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 113 Fulton-st., comprising double and single Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Ivy, Crocus, Ranoncules, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. Warranted of fresh importation from Holland.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—ON SATURDAY, 20th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of large and fine, healthy plants of Camellias, Care Jessamines, Daphne, &c., &c., from WM. C. WILSON, Florist, 14th-st. and Astoria.

AUCTION SALES.

J. SABIN & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS OF LITERARY PROPERTY, 6th-st. and Lafayette-place, one door east of Broadway.

The sale of the late

WM. E. BURTON'S LIBRARY

Will be continued THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., with OLD ENGLISH POETRY, PORTRAITS, &c.

LOCKWOOD BROS., Auctioneers.

Salesroom No. 45 Murray-st.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

The largest and most attractive sale of this season, of woolen hosiery, hoods, scarfs, gloves, shirts and drawers, knitted jackets, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, &c., &c.

The trade is invited.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

The Prince of Wales Carriage:—the elegant barouche purchased by Mr. Edward Van Ranst for the special use of the Prince of Wales during his stay in this City. This beautiful vehicle was used only by the Prince on his reception in this City, and built expressly for the above occasion; it is now on exhibition at our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

A bay saddle horse, long tail, about 15 hands high, about 9 years old; also, kind and gentle in single harness; can trot in 3¼ minutes.

Also, a high-bred bay mare, sound and healthy, and only partly bridlewise, will be sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving the City.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA, bronze ware, &c., by WILLS & ELSWORTH, FRIDAY, Oct. 19 at their salesrooms, No. 66 Liberty-st., near Broadway. Rich China vases and bronze ware; also, 15 crates damaged earthenware, for account of underwriters, with an assortment of French China.

CAMELIAS, AZELEAS, ACACIAS, BEGONIAS, CACTI, &c., &c., at auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st.—A splendid collection of large and fine plants, from the establishment of Mr. Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free every where. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacié de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable losenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3

Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9

Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....20

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 6258 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold also by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

TO DRUGGISTS AND FAMILY GROCERS.

We would respectfully call your attention and inspection to our OLD RYE WHISKY, distilled by Mr. James Burnside, of Alleghany City, Penn., from carefully selected grain, and in no case offered for sale until adapted to wholesome use by age.

C. & R. N. WHITE, Agents,
No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for manly application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and the seat of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised mesicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Scores and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Bucau for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3

Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9

Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....20

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free. Author's address, No. 6258 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français. Sold also by

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

TO DRUGGISTS AND FAMILY GROCERS.

We would respectfully call your attention and inspection to our OLD RYE WHISKY, distilled by Mr. James Burnside, of Alleghany City, Penn., from carefully selected grain, and in no case offered for sale until adapted to wholesome use by age.

C. & R. N. WHITE, Agents,
No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

A BEACON, MONITOR, ADVISER AND Guide to young and old, single and married, ignorant of the laws of nature, who have brought upon themselves nervousness, debility, incapacity for manly application, society and business, fretfulness at home, and many other sufferings worse than death. The majority of you have been unsuccessfully treated by your physicians, or they have told you nothing ailed you but nervousness from excess, or the use of liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee. With sorrow depicted upon your features—the mirror which reflects the cause and the seat of your disease to the skillful practitioner in special diseases—many of you buy quack advertised mesicines, instruments, try gymnasiums, hydropathy and the strictest regimen, to no purpose; you despair of obtaining a cure and know not what to do, we therefore advise you to examine Dr. LARMONT'S, Paris, London and New-York, Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, mailed for $1 by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or consult the author, at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Scores and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Bucau for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3

Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9

Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....20

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the general election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Edwin D. Morgan.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Robert Campbell.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John M. Jaycox.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of William C. Rhodes.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Thirty-five Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New-York, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, in the City of New-York.

A Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New-York.

And a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards in the City of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED FOR SAID COUNTY.

Seventeen Members of Assembly.

A Register, in the place of Wm. Miner.

A City Judge, in the place of Abraham D. Russell.

A Recorder, in the place of George G. Barnard.

A Surrogate, in the place of Edward C. West.

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Benjamin W. Bonney.

Two Supervisors, in the place of Smith Ely, Jr., and William K. Stewart.

All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Superior Court in the place of Edwards Pierrepont, resigned.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chapter 349, of Laws of 1860, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said act, entitled, "An Act to perfect an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the property qualification of people of color."

CHAPTER 349.

An Act to perfect an Amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Property Qualification of People of Color. Passed April 13, 1860—three-fifths being present.

Whereas, The following amendment to the Constitution of this State was agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said amendment was duly entered on the journals of each branch of the Legislature, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next election of Senators and Members of Assembly, and was duly published for at least three months previous to such election, in pursuance of the thirteenth article of the Constitution of this State; and

Whereas, The said amendment was also agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of said branches of the Legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, pursuant to said thirteenth article; which said amendment is in the words following, to wit:

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of this State is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "but no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this state, and for one year next preceding any election shall have been seized and possessed of a freehold estate to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid."

Now, therefore, for the purpose of submitting the said proposed amendment to the people of this State,

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The inspectors at each poll in the several towns and Wards of this State, at the general election for Governor, to be held on the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this state, in relation to the said proposed amendment, and each voter may present a ballot on which shall be written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, one of the following forms, namely "For the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," or "Against the proposed amendment in relation to suffrage." The said ballots shall be indorsed, "Proposed amendment in relation to suffrage," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot and expose the indorsement. And all the citizens of this State entitled to vote for member of Assembly in their respective districts, shall be entitled to vote on the adoption of the said proposed amendment, during the day of election, in the several districts in which they reside.

Sec. 2. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors shall count and follow the ballots given in relation to said proposed amendment, in the same manner as they are required by law to canvass those given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down, in writing, and in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "for the proposed amendment," and the whole number given "against the proposed amendment," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor.

SEC. 3. The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers, and statements thereof shall be made, certified, signed and recorded in the manner prescribed by law in respect to the canvassing of votes given for Governor, and certified copies of the same shall be made and transmitted by the County Clerks, respectively, in the manner prescribed by law in the cases of election for Governor. The Board of State Canvassers shall canvass the said certified copies in the like manner as prescribed by law in respect to the election of Governor, and in like manner shall make and file a certificate of the result of such canvass, which shall be recorded by the Secretary of State, and published by him.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

You are, without delay, to deliver copies of the above notice, as directed by chapter 460, Laws of 1850.

Yours respectfully, D. R. FLOYD JONES,
Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

August 9, 1860.

Extract from Chapter 460, Laws of 1850, §14. "The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County."

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO—*United States Circuit Court.*—EDWIN LUDLOW, Trustee &c., Complainant *vs.* CLINTON LINE RAILROAD COMPANY and others, Defendants.—In Chancery.—Pursuant to an alias order of sale to me directed, from the Court above named, in the case above entitled pending in said Court I shall offer for sale at public auction at the door of the public house, called the "Mansion House," in the village and town of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 11th day of October, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day the following described property of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, situate, and being in the Counties of Summit, Portage, Geauga, and Trumbull, in the State aforesaid, viz.: the railroad of said Company, the right of way and land occupied thereby, together with the superstructure and tracks thereon, and all rails and other materials used thereon or provided therefor—the bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences depot grounds and buildings thereon, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all other personal property (including a quantity of stone, both dressed and undressed) of the Clinton Line Railroad Company; and all said Company's right thereto, and interest therein, together with the tolls, rent and income to be had or levied therefrom; and all franchises rights and privileges of said Company to or concerning the same.

The real estate and mixed property are appraised at seventy thousand dollars.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master, &c.

RANNEY BACKUS and NOBLE, and WORTHINGTON and MATTHEWS, Solicitors for Complainant.

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is postponed to the 8th day of November next, at the hour and place above named.—Dated Oct. 1, 1860.

WM. COLLINS, Special Master &c.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU OF ARREARS—Aug. 31, 1860.—Corporation Notice—Sale of Property for Unpaid Assessments.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid Assessments on Real Estate, for opening, widening and extending sundry streets and avenues, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of December next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the assessments unpaid and the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.

By order of the Comptroller.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Estate will be opened for payment at this office on MONDAY, 22d inst., from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. The Real Estate Tax Books will be opened on or about the 26th inst.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Park, Oct. 17, 1860.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, October, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid Croton Water rents, on the 1st day of November next. R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. JOHN H. BRIGGS has this day withdrawn from our firm by mutual consent. Our business will co tinue to be carried on at our office No. 25 Maiden-l ne, by the remaining partners, AUGUST N. SALTZMAN, CHARLES S. JACOT and ALFRED GERARD, under the firm as heretofore, of SALTZMAN, JACOT & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1860.

DENTISTRY

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged fitted or repaired; and new sets in hand some style.

VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE, (Phelan's patent preferred.) Address A, Box No. 3,224 Post-office.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

LEINSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,400 tons burthen.

PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.

From Pier No. 37 North River.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90 and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:

In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland, on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Dec. 8.

STEAMER OF OCT. 20.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

[*Concluded from First Page.*]

every white man within it, cannot by any enactments alter the condition of a slave for a single hour or to a hair's breadth ameliorate his condition.

SLAVERY SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL OF CONGRESS.

We have a Government or we have not a Government, and Slavery being a matter of positive law, is subject to the control of Congress. It is in these generalities where lurks the fraud that our opponents practice upon the intelligence of our people. The Douglas Platform is neither more nor less than this: "Inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic Party, as to the nature and extent of the powers of the Territorial Legislature, and as to the Powers of Congress under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of Slavery within the Territories—*Resolved*, That the Democratic Party will abide the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions of Constitutional law. [Laughter.)

Well, gentlemen, there is no objection to that. There is nothing Anti-Republican in that avowal. The Republican Party not only leaves Slavery but all their rights about persons and property before the Supreme Court of the United States, when they come before that tribunal. So, you will see, that our friends have either not spoken explicitly, definitely and with frankness in the statement of their views, or else they have been unfortunate in the selection of a penman or the selection of words to express their meaning, for the Republican Party accepts the United States Courts as the lawful expounders of their law in cases that come before them. And if Congress passes a law excluding Slavery from the Territories and a Slaveholder takes his slaves there; and if a Republican lawyer brings a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a Republican Judge says the slave is free and you then go to the Circuit Court and the Republican Circuit Judge says also that the slave is free; and if you then go to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Court says the law is unconstitutional and the slave is not free, so long as the Government stands, so long as the judgment in that case stands, it shall be respected, as it was in the Dred Scott case, which made DRED SCOTT a slave until he fortunately died. But, on the other hand, if Congress passes a law that Slavery shall be established in the Territories, passes a slave code and a slave is there held, and a Republican lawyer brings a suit of *habeas corpus*, and a Democratic Judge in that Territory says the law is constitutional, and the slave is a slave, and a Democratic Circuit Judge, on an appeal, says the same thing, and the Supreme Court of the United States says that the law is unconstitutional and that the slave is a free man, then let the people submit to the Supreme Court of the United States. [Applause.] This idea of law and justice—reverence to law and justice being an element to bind the consciences of the good, and never an element strong enough to control the wicked passions of the bad—is a sentiment inconsistent with civil government and must be frowned upon every where. [Applause.]

When the Supreme Court of the United States makes this judgment in favor of liberty, then let it be obeyed. Now, gentlemen, how does it happen that the Supreme Court is such a favorite repository for the settlement of the questions of Liberty and Slavery? If you will notice, you will see that the Democratic Party, or the slaveholder's party, has shifted a good deal as to where it would trust this question. In the first place, Congress was the place to determine whether Slavery should or should not exist in the Territories. Large Democratic majorities, subservient Northern constituencies, unashamed-faced Northern Representatives, made Congress a safe depository for the question of Slavery. But all at once the Republican sentiment found strength enough to express itself, and to control one branch of Congress, and then our Southern friends thought that Congress had no power over the question of Slavery in the Territories! [Laughter.) Not they! The people of the Territories had the power under the "great principle of Squatter Sovereignty"—the noble principle of the people controlling their own institutions, and Kansas was just the place to try it. Why did this principle suit Kansas? Why, because Kansas had a barrier of the Slave State of Missouri between it and freedom. The slave interest had free avenues to it for the overflowing dominion of Slavery, and they had violent men and violent passions, and wicked purposes, as power always has when it contends against right, and Squatter Sovereignty (not as Mr. DOUGLAS now puts it, giving the sovereignty to the people when they are a grown up community) meant, according to the pure Southern doctrine, that the first comers settled the question of Slavery or no Slavery, because Missouri could get there sooner than New-York or Massachusetts. [Laughter.] That was all very well. But we are a free people, and we can move whether black men will carry us or not—[laughter and applause—] and though South Carolina and Missouri got there first, Massachusetts and New-York stayed there the longest. [Prolonged applause and cheers.] When, behold the change in the views of the slaveholding party—"Was there ever such an abominable doctrine," they said, "as Squatter Sovereignty? It leads to all manner of violence and irritation between honest populations, turning them into voters and fighters, when they ought to be plowing and tilling the fields! How can American liberty stand the shock of Squatter Sovereignty?" [Laughter.] But we told you so, gentlemen—we told you that Congress was the place to fight it out in words, where you could vote and we could vote, and the sober, honest people, who sent us, were waiting for the decision. We ask them to take the matter back before Congress. "Take it back!—it is the unsafest and most unconstitutional place in the world! [Laughter.] If you attempt to pass a law in Congress to abolish Slavery in the Territories, we will dissolve the Union. The Supreme Court is the place."

SLAVERY AND THE SUPREME COURT.

Now, gentlemen, look at the unsleeping eye of Slavery—that great powerful interest which, while we, a free, honest people, have been minding our own business, satisfying ourselves by sending John Jones or John Smith to Congress, has been seizing upon the power of the Government; and the slave interest, with six millions of white people, and we with thirteen millions of white people—they have got the Supreme Court of the United States, and they have got the Circuit Courts, too. Yes, oddly enough, it turns out that six millions of men have five Judges, while thirteen millions have but four. That fact explains the safeness of the depository of the question of Slavery with the Supreme Court of the United States, and DOUGLAS thinks, on the whole, that the Supreme Court of the United States is the best place to put it—for the present. [Laughter.] And, gentlemen, is not this an enormous fraud upon an honest people who suppose that everybody is as honest as themselves? Why, the circuit of one of the Supreme Court Judges—Judge MCLEAN—contains four millions of white people; while one circuit presided over by a Supreme Court Judge in the Slave interest, and which contains within its jurisdiction the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, contains a population of 450,000 whites. A Northern Judge being made equal to the task of presiding over a circuit having five millions of active, enterprising white people, while to do the business of a quiet, peace-loving slave-owner's, one judge is required for less than a half million of whites. But, furthermore, whenever the organization of the Supreme Court shall be adjusted, according either to the claims or the pressure of business, or the amount of population, there will be at least six of the nine judges representing the Free States, and three only representing the Slave States; then we will agree that the Supreme Court of the United States of America is the place to settle the question of Liberty and Property. [Applause.]

It is a great mistake, gentlemen, to suppose that there is anything irreverent in calculating upon changes of opinion in the Courts of Justice. Lawyers have a prevalent notion that they change pretty often, and suitors sometimes find that whereas on a particular point the Court in one case decides against them, when three months after the point is again raised, and they are in the opposite interest, it is decided against them too. And the Supreme Court of the United States—that venerable tribunal in regard to which neither by tone, by gesture, nor by implication will I ever raise my voice, let them be judges of the cases that come before them—let them decide them right or wrong—a free people must maintain their judiciary or they have no defence for their liberties. [Applause.] But some years ago it was the settled law of that Court—settled by the judgment of the great Chief Justice MARSHALL, and concurred in by his brother judges, that a corporation—a banking corporation if you please—could not be sued in a United States Court unless every stockholder was a citizen of one particular State. That was the law year after year, and the Court decided in favor of one interest and against another in numerous instances upon that point. But a few years later the Court turned right around and said that the previous decision was all a mistake—and that the locality of the corporation gave the jurisdiction of the Court without reference to the residence of the stockholders, and that a New-York Bank could be sued in a New-York District, although the stockholders might live partly in Massachusetts and partly in South Carolina. This, gentlemen, shows that differences of opinion may gain ground on subjects that come before the Courts; and when the great question on the meaning of the Constitution is argued before the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to whether slaves are property under the jurisprudence of the United States, let us hope at least that a different judgment will be given, and that the Court will not hold that Slavery can be maintained in the State of New-York under the sanction of the Federal Constitution. [Applause.]

OPINIONS LIABLE TO CHANGE.

Well, gentlemen, when opinions are all running one way it is very easy to say they will never change, but change is the law of politics as well as in all else, and the people who think it so dangerous and so threatening to our liberties and to the Constitution of this country, should the Republican Party be trusted with the rule in the Federal Government, when they see it carried on by the Republican Party even they may change their opinion. [Applause.] Changes quite as remarkable as that have occurred in subjects that are not connected with politics. We are all familiar now with the subject of railroads and the speed and safety of trains of cars. But let me read to you what a grave reviewer said thirty-five years ago in the first English periodical—the London *Quarterly*. Said he: "We are not advocates for visionary projects that interfere with useful establishments. We scout the idea of a railroad as impracticable. * * * What can be more palpably absurd and ridiculous than the prospects held out of locomotives traveling twice as fast as stage coaches? [Laughter.] We should as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of CONGREVE's ricochet muskets, as to put themselves at the mercy of such a machine going at such a rate." [Loud laughter.]

GEN. NYE—That is conservatism.

MR. EVARTS—Now these conservative people who have all the while been riding in the slow coaches of a Pro-Slavery administration have been scouting the idea of anything so "visionary" as a Republican Government interfering with "useful establishments," (that is the Democratic Party,) and they think it would be as mad as for the people of this country to be "fired off from one of CONGREVE's ricochet rockets" as for them to trust LINCOLN and SEWARD with the conduct of this Government. [Laughter.] But they will live to travel fast and comfortably to the Pacific Railroad march of free labor and free institutions. [Applause.]

THE REAL SECTIONALISM OF THE COUNTRY.

But, gentlemen, the real sectionalism of this country is the predominance of a particular interest that seeks its own aggrandizement at the expense and sacrifice of the common rights. Such, gentlemen, is the institution of Slavery—a State institution protected by laws—a property institution, as they call it, but an institution that for its own aggrandizement has striven to control, and has controlled, and will control while it may, the destinies of this country. Why, see how these orators from the South talk about the great staple, cotton. Mr. YANCEY makes a speech to the merchants of New-York on the subject of cotton. "Cotton," he says, "is a great production." Yes, he thinks "it is the mistress or the master of the world." Well, Mr. YANCEY, that is all very fine; but whose cotton is that? Whose cotton?—why, the planters', of course. Yes, certainly it is. Each parcel of cotton that the planter raises, until he sells it, belongs to him; but as an item of production of national wealth and of national power, whose cotton is it, Mr. YANCEY? Come, now, speak the truth? It is the cotton of the Nation to which we both belong. Yes, Mr. YANCEY, it is. We tolerate none of these separations of interest. You cannot provoke an envy at the prosperity, at the growth, at the wealth of any of the States, or at the powerful influence as an element of national strength and national wealth of the great product cotton. [Applause.] So, when you set up that there is any such section as the South that owns cotton, or as the North that owns ships, understand that the locality of property is not to be confounded with the universality of national interest, and that our ships are yours and your cotton is ours. [Applause.]

The Republican Party favors no such disposition of separating the interests of the country. I fear that the slaveholding interest has allowed itself to be drawn into too much of this sentiment, and that it looks really with more complacency at the building up of Manchester, Liverpool, Havre and Paris by the productions of the South than it does upon the building up of Boston, Lowell, New-York, or your own manufacturing towns. Let us have an end of this. Let us understand, then, the commercial question of this country, that, gifted with a domain that extends from ocean to ocean, inhabited by a people whose enterprise is baulked by no difficulties and runs into every peaceful avenue to development, formed by Providence with a hardy region that develops the man and the woman and the child who, in our part of the country, are able and willing to work with their hands and with their heads, having a vast grain-producing region in the valley of the Mississippi, and blessed by Providence with a monopoly, if you please, of the great staple for clothing the world, in your boasted cotton; all these are, by honest American industry, laid down as the rich tribute to the genius of the Constitution, to the strength of the Union, and to the enlargement of free and prosperous society. [Loud applause.] But when you turn around and talk about cotton being master of the freemen of the world; that the liberties of this country and the liberties of England hang, forsooth, upon a cotton thread; when you ask us to adopt the doctrine that, instead of new shirts being made for men to wear, that men were made to wear new shirts, that cotton dominates over the free spirit of commercial nations, you mistake your audience for the utterance of such ideas. [Applause.] Why, gentlemen, this Mr. YANCEY would doubtless have us believe that the great Hercules of free labor that is to perform his twelve tasks of laying out this continent for the habitations of justice and freedom for generations unnumbered, yet to come, finds his final fate, as Hercules of old did in the shirt of Nessus, under whose debilitating poison he yielded up the vigor of his life. Mr. YANCEY, this great cotton shirt of yours that you have wrapped around the world, may keep it warm but it will never control the beatings of its heart. [Applause.]

SOUTHERN THREATS OF SECESSION.

Now, gentlemen, the present trouble with our friends in the Slave States is that when they come to complaining of difficulties and of apprehension, (and probably they feel them in some sort,) they do not seem to know what to propose, if anything, for us to do. They say if LINCOLN is elected, though everything is done the Constitution says shall be done,—though he has the most votes, (and it is the duty of somebody to throw votes so as to elect somebody, if possible,) yet, after all this, if LINCOLN is elected, they will secede from the Union! Why? Is it not constitutional? Yes, it is constitutional, but it threatens all kinds of mischief. Well, we ask, what have you to say about it? Who, under Heaven, shall we vote for? Down South you do not seem to be agreed upon this subject. You are voting for BELL, you are voting for BRECKINRIDGE, you are voting for DOUGLAS. Do you expect to elect either of them? No. We want to beat LINCOLN! [Laughter.] Well, we might help you to beat LINCOLN, but whom shall we elect? Gentlemen, do you suppose that the public mind of the country is in a state to tolerate a discussion of this question, when there are votes enough to elect LINCOLN, and not votes enough to elect anybody else. They will say, "We must have a President, and we must have LINCOLN if we cannot have anybody else;" and our answer must be, until you show some concurrence of sentiment, how do we know but that, if we should help you to elect DOUGLAS, you would not secede as you have threatened? And some of you say that DOUGLAS is worse than LINCOLN! Others of you, too, say that BRECKINRIDGE threatened the country; and still a part of you say that BELL is a traitor to Southern rights! What a bad lot of candidates there is before the people. Let us make haste and elect one of them, and hope for "better luck next time." [Laughter and applause.]

But this is Mexican politics—not ours—this saying that it is Constitutional to elect anybody who has the most votes, and if it turns out to be a man they like they will submit, but if it is a man they don't like they will not. Now here is our country—a great country, with a Constitution, a Union, prosperity, happiness, wealth, aggrandizement, power and fame. Are we to suffer these childish suggestions to interfere for a moment with our actions unless it be to offset it by a greater aggregate vote for the candidate upon whose election they would suggest a subversion of American liberty? Their principle is, that there is a power in this country that is stronger than the Constitution, and can subvert it and the laws, when we exercise our right of suffrage. If that be so, the sooner we find it out the better, and we will settle that matter in our turn, leaving as broad and firm and rich a legacy to our children as we received from our fathers. [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, I shall detain you no longer, but with one suggestion shall leave this subject thus imperfectly treated, though I have trespassed much upon your patience. Lord BACON says that "When you would have a tree produce more fruit than it is used to do, it is not anything that you can do to the boughs, but it is stirring the soil and putting fresh moulds about the roots that must work it." Now, our fathers planted this tree of constitutional liberty to flourish forever, to domineer with its protecting shade over this whole continent, from ocean to ocean, and be a shelter for generation after generation of men that should be true to the principles of liberty and true to the principles of justice. The winds of agitation may sweep in the boughs and the ordinary contrivances of party may keep up, if you please, the appearance of active intelligent care of the government; but I tell you that it has not produced as good fruit of late as it used to do. It is not anything that you do to the boughs, but it is stirring about the roots and extending the free soil from which they must derive nourishment that it is to reproduce and amplify forever and forever the growth, the beauty, the flower and the fruit which belong to its nature. [Loud applause and cheers.]

Politics in Virginia.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS—MASS MEETING IN RICHMOND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Oct. 18.

Elections were held in this State yesterday to fill vacancies in the State Senate. In the Eighth District, Gen. Cox, Douglasite, is ahead as far as heard from. DICKINSON, Breckinridge, in Pryor's District, is elected. The Twentieth District is not heard from. For House Delegates, CRUMP is elected over CAMPBELL from Amelia and Notaway—a Whig gain. In Patrick and Fluvana Counties the Breckinridge Delegates are elected. Hon. HENRY W. HILLIARD, of Alabama, is now addressing a large crowd of the great defeated on the subject of Union or Disunion. S.

Maryland Politics.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION OF THE BELL AND EVERETT MINUTE-MEN IN BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The Bell and Everett Minute-men had a grand torchlight procession to-night, numbering about 1,000 in the ranks. They marched all over the city. The Union spirit seems reviving, whilst the Wide-Awakes are also increasing.

Judge MEEK, of Alabama, has returned here from a tour in the Northern States. He is hopeful of New-York going for the Union ticket, but despairs of any other Free State going against LINCOLN. He thinks the entire South will go for BRECKINRIDGE, except, perhaps, Tennessee. W.

CITY POLITICS.

The Germans at Cooper Institute.

SPEECHES BY CARL SCHURZ AND OTHERS—WHY CHRISTIAN KRIBBEN FAILED TO MEET MR. SCHURZ IN A DISCUSSION.

The large hall of Cooper Institute was filled with Germans last evening, gathered there to hear a discussion of political principles in the German language, between CARL SCHURZ, (Republican,) of Wisconsin, and CHRISTIAN KRIBBEN, (Douglas Democrat,) of Missouri. Four days ago, Mr. KRIBBEN, who is Speaker of the popular branch of the Missouri Legislature, challenged Mr. SCHURZ to meet him in the forensic arena. The German Republican General Committee, on behalf of Mr. SCHURZ, accepted the challenge, and named last evening for the meeting.

Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER, of Columbia College, was called to the chair, and a list of Vice-Presidents, containing the names of Dr. G. AIGNER, Dr. CARL BRUENINGHAUSEN, WM. C. BRYANT, EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Supervisor WEISMANN and others, was presented and adopted.

The President stated the object of the meeting, and stated that when Mr. SCHURZ accepted Mr. KRIBBEN's challenge, it was replied that it would be impossible to get the people together at the meeting on such short notice, but that Mr. KRIBBEN would meet Mr. SCHURZ a week hence. Mr. KRIBBEN, therefore, was not here. [Applause.]

Mr. A. FRANK presented a series of resolutions supporting Republican principles, and particularly setting forth that from the earliest times Germans had always been on the side of Freedom. They were received with great applause and unanimously adopted. Addresses, in German, were delivered by Messrs. A. FRANK, SOLGER, of Boston, and CARL SCHURZ. Mr. SCHURZ was greeted with a great deal of enthusiasm when he appeared, and his enunciation of Republican principles was repeatedly applauded. When he had concluded, the meeting adjourned.

THE CASE OF MRS. BLANKMAN.

A Second Post-Mortem Examination—Excitement among Medical Men—Statement of Drs. Finnell and Sands—Other Interesting Particulars.

In accordance with the order issued by Coroner SCHIRMER, the remains of Mrs. JANE AUGUSTA BLANKMAN were on Wednesday exhumed, after they had remained for three days at Greenwood Cemetery, and taken to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, where yesterday a second autopsy was conducted. The notoriety which formerly attached to the deceased, when, as FANNY WHITE, she was the proprietress of several houses of ill-fame in this City, in connection with the suddenness of her decease, has served to excite a great deal of interest in the case. This interest was manifested yesterday by the attendance of a large number of the medical fraternity to witness the proceedings connected with the examination. Among the distinguished physicians and surgeons present were Profs. CARNOCHAN, DORÉMUS, J. C. BRONSON and GARDNER, and the investigation was conducted by the two first-mentioned gentlemen, assisted by Dr. GEO. B. BOUTON, the Deputy of Coroner SCHIRMER. The autopsy was very thorough, and we herewith present an outline of its result:

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

No rigor mortis; body in a remarkable state of preservation; form beautiful and finely rounded by a large deposit of adipose tissue; color of skin life-like, presenting a rosy tint upon the cheeks; massive plain gold ring on ring finger of left hand; upon examination of the exterior no signs of contusion were discoverable; evidences of a previous examination were present; upon opening the thorax the heart was found separated from its envelope in a normal state, with the exception of an increased deposit of fat around the right ventricle; both lungs were intact—no adhesions; color heightened, and tissue more dense than natural, presenting a serous condition; the apices of both lungs presented obsolete tuberculous deposits; upon opening the abdominal cavity, further evidences of the previous examination were found; the liver, spleen and kidneys were normal, and a portion of each were preserved for chemical examination. The stomach and intestines appeared in a healthy condition, and were removed entire for examination by Prof. DORÉMUS; the esophagus, a portion of the tongue, and some muscular tissues were also removed for a like purpose. Upon examining the head and face, no sign of contusion, but evidences of the previous examination were presented; pupils of the eyes dilated. Upon turning back the scalp, about midway of the posterior flap, a small spot of ecchymosis was observed, but no spot in relation to it upon the exterior surface could be discovered. On the calvarium, however, at the angles of junction of the landoidal and sagittal sutures at the back of the head, a spot of ecchymosis measuring an inch and a half in diameter, was observed, corresponding with the spot upon the scalp. The skull itself, however, was in nowise injured. Upon removing the calvarium a portion of the left hemisphere of the brain showed a considerable quantity of extravasated blood beneath the arachnoid, on its parietal surface. Upon laying open the spinal canal a similar condition was found to exist. A large quantity of thin, dark blood was found extravasated beneath the arachnoid throughout the cervical and half the dorsal portion of the spinal marrow.

After the examination was finished the Coroner summoned a jury to view the remains, and adjourned the inquest until such time as Dr. DORÉMUS shall have completed the chemical analysis of the portions of the body which were placed in his possession for that purpose. Until this report shall be made, and the statement of the post-mortem commission be made public, the causes of Mrs. BLANKMAN's death will not be satisfactorily determined.

Drs. FINNELL and SANDS have handed us for publication the annexed statement, detailing their connection with the case:

STATEMENT OF DRS. FINNELL AND SANDS.

We made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. J. A. Blankman at her late residence, No. 49 West Thirty-fourth-street, on Saturday, Oct. 13, 1860; the following gentlemen were present: Drs. Willard Parker, Blankman, Kissam, Wm. H. Draper, Foster, Swift and Reisig; the examination was made twenty-four hours after death; the body of deceased presented no external marks of violence; the surface was pale, and there were no evidences of commencing decomposition; the pupils were of the natural size; the thorax and abdomen were the parts first examined; the incision having been made from the top of the sternum to the pubes; the abdominal walls were found loaded with fat, measuring upwards of an inch and a half in thickness; the lungs were next exposed to view by removal of the sternum and costal cartilages; they crepitated freely and presented a healthy appearance everywhere except at their apex, where their substance was puckered, evidently from old tubercular deposition; there were no signs of unusual congestion, nor was there any effusion in the pleural cavities; the pericardium was now opened, and found to contain about an ounce of yellow, transparent serum; the heart was of normal size, but was greatly loaded with fat, which encroached considerably upon the muscular tissue of the right ventricle; the cavities of the heart were healthy; the ventricles were empty and the auricles contained a moderate quantity of blood, partly coagulated; the valves were healthy, presenting neither thickening, calcareous deposit nor any other morbid change; the abdominal organs were next examined, and presented the following appearance: The liver was somewhat larger than natural, but otherwise free from disease, except towards its anterior free margin, where there were found two small nodules of cancerous deposit; the kidneys were of nearly equal size, and showed no remarkable appearances; they were deeply embedded in fat, and on section were seen to be moderately congested; the capsule stripped off easily, and the cortical and medullary portions of the organ were present in their due proportion; the uterus was next removed from the pelvic cavity, and was found to be considerably enlarged from the effects of old, chronic inflammation, which existed not only in the uterus itself, but also in its appendages, causing abnormal adhesions of both fallopian tubes; the cavity of the body of the uterus was empty, and its lining membrane pale and thickened; the cavity of the cervix was filled with tough, viscid mucus; one of the ovaries was the seat of cystic disease in its early stage, the other contained two Graafian vesicles filled with blood undergoing absorption; at this period of our investigation Dr. Finnell having completed the removal of the calvarium, the contents of the cranial cavity were exposed to view, and made the subject of examination; the dura mater was healthy, but on lifting this membrane from the surface of the brain, well-marked and unmistakeable evidences of apoplectic extravasation were at once discovered; the effused blood was spread on over the surface of the brain, beneath the arachnoid membrane, and was in many places sufficiently abundant to entirely conceal the subjacent cerebral substance; it extended over the lateral portion of each cerebral hemisphere, and covered the base of the brain throughout, leaving but a small portion of the surface of the organ free from extravasation, this portion being situated at the summit of the hemispheres; the vessels at the base of the brain were examined, and a large and well-marked deposit of atheroma discovered in the basilar artery; on making the section of the brain necessary for the exposure of the ventricles, its substance was seen to be healthy and free from congestion; the two lateral ventricles, as well as the fourth ventricle, each contained a quantity of coagulated blood; the substance of the septum lucidum was exceedingly soft, but the walls of the ventricles were otherwise of about their usual consistency.

The appearances just described were so decided and characteristic as to leave no doubt in the minds of all present that the deceased died from an attack of cerebral apoplexy. No further examination of the body was made, inasmuch as we had already discovered what, in the opinion of all parties who witnessed the autopsy, was the real, undoubted cause of death. When an individual is found dead with his throat cut, his heart ruptured, or with a musket ball at the base of his brain, it is not generally considered necessary to search for poison in the contents of the stomach and intestines; and for a similar reason, no such inquiry was instituted in the present case. Having ascertained what was regarded as the true cause of death, a certificate was rendered in accordance with the facts observed.

HENRY B. SANDS, M. D.,
THOMAS C. FINNELL, M. D.

Notwithstanding the fact that six days have elapsed since Mrs. BLANKMAN's death, her remains presented a perfectly natural appearance and were in a remarkably good state of preservation. The inscription on the coffin-plate was "JANE AUGUSTA BLANKMAN, born March 22, 1823; died Oct. 12, 1860." Mr. B. J. BLANKMAN, the brother-in-law of the deceased, has made a statement of the circumstances of her death, to the following effect:

"On Friday morning she took breakfast with her husband and niece, and one or two others, and parted from her husband at the street door between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, being then apparently in her usual good health. She then, it is supposed, went immediately up stairs to her room, and proceeded according to her usual habit to make her bed and tidy the room; the bed was found to be made, but the bolsters and pillows had not been placed upon it; about eleven o'clock one of the servant girls went up to the room and found her kneeling by the side of the bed, a handkerchief in her hand, her face and neck badly discolored, and apparently dead; she called the other servant girl, and the two laid her out upon the bed, and immediately sent for Dr. RAISIG, who lived on the opposite side of the street, and another physician; Dr. RAISIG came over at once, but found she was dead; some of the neighbors were also called in, and a messenger was sent to Mr. BLANKMAN's office, No. 7 Beekman-street. Mr. BLANKMAN's brother sent in various directions after him and he was at last found attending to his duties in one of the Courts. He appeared to be terribly shocked when the news of his wife's death was communicated to him. He immediately went home with his brother in a carriage. The relatives of the deceased—two brothers and a sister—were also sent for at once. The next morning, at the request of Mr. BLANKMAN and his brother, an examination of the body was made by Drs. FINNELL and SANDS, in the presence of Prof. PARKER, Dr. DRAPER, Dr. KISSAM, Dr. REISIG, and several other medical gentlemen. The propriety of sending for a Coroner was suggested by Mr. BLANKMAN: but it was objected to by some of the relatives, who desired to avoid publicity, on account of the antecedents of the deceased; and the physicians, after the examination, decided that it was unnecessary."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SALE OF R. K. HAIGHT'S PICTURES, &c.—One of the most elegant mansions in Fifth-avenue—that of RICHARD K. HAIGHT, Esq., on the corner of Fifteenth-street—has for the past two days been converted into a salesroom, and its myriad household gods knocked from their pedestals by the profane hammer of the auctioneer. The family of its owner being about to spend several years in Europe, the whole contents of the mansion, comprising over 100 paintings, a large collection of statuary, curiosities, and articles of *vertu* without number—the accumulated treasures of years of lavish expenditure—have been remorselessly surrendered to the great Toodles public, and, together with the upholstery of the establishment, knocked off to the highest bidder. The auction commenced on Wednesday with the sale of the paintings, of which there were 117 pieces. The attendance was not large, being confined principally to *connoisseurs*, who regulated their bids so as not to permit any very fearful sacrifice of the Old Masters. Among the chief bidders were MARLEY, the dealer; Mr. NIBLO and Dr. PETERS. "The Magdalen," a fine picture, pronounced by the catalogue to be an "original," from CORREGGIO, was knocked off to MARLEY at $1,025, and was the highest on the list. The same gentleman also took the following: "St. John," original from JULIO ROMANO, $410; "Ecce Homo," by ANNIBAL CARRACCHI, $100; "Guard-room Scene in Flanders," by C. O. MAHN, (1646,) $100. Mr. NIBLO purchased the "Flight into Egypt" (artist unknown) for $215; two copies of "Murillo's Beggars" for $275 each, and several other minor pictures. The "Marriage of Peasants," a beautiful picture, by PHILIP SPRUYT, was sold to Dr. SNELLING for $205; "The Last Supper," an old picture, by CARLO DOLCI, to Mr. IRVING for $165; "Country Inn Yard," "Flemish Fair," "Dutch Inn," and several others, to Dr. PETERS, at prices varying from $35 to $100. The second day's sales (yesterday) comprised marble statuary, bronzes, vases, figures in *terra cotta*, &c., &c. A beautiful marble group—"The Three Graces"—was knocked down to Mr. NIBLO at $505. "Venus at the Bath" went to Mrs. ABBOTT for $210. MARLEY took a bronze lion at $55; the "Death of the Stag" (bronze) at $50, four antique stone Roman ruins, at $25 each, a "Vase de Medicis" at $190, a "Vase de Borghese" at $200, a Chinese dish and punch bowl, with table, at $350, etc. A magnificent set of porcelain ware was purchased for $185 by Mr. MANNERS, who also made other purchases amounting to nearly $2,000. A marble vase, antique Roman, with rude antique base, was sold to Mr. SANDS for $95; two vases (FRATIN's bronze) to Mr. MARSH for $125; "Crouching Lion" (bronze) to Mr. TAYLOR for $62 50. The bidding was quite spirited on the second day, although the number of bidders was small. To-day the sale of the furniture will commence, when the throng of bidders will undoubtedly be much larger. The mansion from which the sale takes place has been leased for ten years to the "New-York Club," who will take possession immediately.

SALE OF BURTON'S BOOKS.—That motley mass of books, known in its integrity as "Burton's Library," is undergoing a process of diminution slowly but surely. Day by day the volumes slip from their shelves, like loose leaves from an unclasped binding, scattered to the four winds by the rude breath of speculation, and robbed of their identity as integral parts of one great whole, forever. And still the remorseless Mr. SABIN is wading through the catalogue, knocking down eminent authorities and merry punsters with that indiscriminate ruthlessness alike characteristic of the highwayman and the auctioneer. Yesterday BEETHOVEN and other composers and their works fell beneath his hammer, as well as many distinguished romancists and novelists. As the books are mostly bought by the trade, it is scarcely necessary to say that they go at prices which must sadly disconcert the spirit of their former owner, if it hovers in the vicinity of his well-beloved volumes. The collection of Shakespeariana will probably be reached on Saturday, and the bidding will then be spirited, as many bibliomanias are holding themselves in reserve for a grand onslaught when this unique collection is exposed.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.—The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have vacated their office in the Rotunda, and removed to No. 1 Bond-street. The well known residence of Dr. FRANCIS is their new quarters—a building admirably located, commodious, and every way commensurate with the requirements of the Department. The front room, on the first floor, will be occupied by the Commissioners as a meeting-room. It will be understood that they meet twice every day, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for consultation, and to pass upon applications of a pressing nature requiring their attention. Their public meetings at present are held only once in two weeks. Adjoining the room of the Commissioners is one for the clerk. Another large room on the same floor has been appropriated for the accommodation of Mr. KELLOCK, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor. In the basement are rooms for the Out-Door Poor, visitors and resident clerks. All the rooms are well and substantially furnished, but nothing gaudy or expensive.

BOARD OF FOREMEN AND ENGINEERS.—The Board of Foremen and Engineers of the Fire Department last evening held a meeting to make a nomination for Assistant-Engineer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JOHN A. CREGIER. Mr. DECKER, the Chief Engineer, called the meeting to order, but soon after left the chair, which was then occupied by Mr. JOHN BAULCH. It was then resolved to hold the election on the 24th inst., and to have the polls open from 7 o'clock A. M. till 9 o'clock P. M., and to hand the returns in at the Chief's office during the next day. The following gentlemen were nominated Inspectors by the Chairman: PETER MASTERSON, R. MCMANNUS and A. C. DE OZEVILLE. Messrs. JOHN WILDEY, Foreman of Engine Company No. 11, received 50 votes; GEORGE T. ALKER, Ex-Foreman of Engine Company No. 38, 47; and JAMES LEONARD, Ex-Foreman of Engine Company No. 21, 17 votes. On motion the meeting then adjourned.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—The second anniversary of St. Luke's Hospital was celebrated last evening in the chapel of the institution. Mr. JOHN H. SWIFT presided. The annual report was read, showing that 468 patients had been admitted during the year. During the same time there were 59 deaths. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts from all sources, including a balance at the commencement of the year, were $38,563 51. The present balance in the treasury is $2,861. When the reports had been read, addresses were made by Drs. MULENBERG, LITTLEJOHN, TYNG and others.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.—A stated meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last night, President JONES in the Chair. The Comptroller was directed to report to the Board all unpaid ferry rents for the past year, from whom due, and what measures had been taken to enforce payment. The Board confirmed a large number of assessment lists. After transacting considerable routine business, the Board adjourned till Monday evening. There was not a quorum of the Board of Aldermen present at the hour of meeting, and consequently there was not any business done.

COE'S GREAT BALLOON.—This mammoth affair is on exhibition at the Palace Garden, where it is daily inflated with air, to afford the curious crowd an opportunity to get an idea of its dimensions. The inflation takes place in a shed built for the purpose, the huge monster lying supinely during the operation. Mr. COE has spent over $15,000 in constructing his plaything, and has certainly produced a wonder in the way of canvas, whatever else may be said of it. He is confident in the belief that it is destined to waft him across the Atlantic, and says he shall certainly make the attempt next Spring, whatever may be the result.

THE SALE OF THE PRINCE'S CARRIAGE—The carriage purchased by Mr. VAN RANST for the especial use of the Prince during his brief stay here will be sold at auction on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, according to the terms of the advertisement. If the gentlemen are half as anxious to secure some souvenier of the Prince as the ladies are, Mr. VAN RANST will no doubt make a good speculation.

Probably Fatal Affray on Shipboard.

ANTE-MORTEM DEPOSITION OF THE INJURED MAN

Coroner O'KEEFE yesterday held an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of HENRY WAXLEE, second mate of the bark *Crusader*, who was admitted to the New-York Hospital on the 11th inst., suffering from a terrible stab in the groin, said to have been inflicted by WILLIAM SKINNER, a seaman attached to the vessel. Within a day or two the injured man has sunk so rapidly that no hope of his recovery is entertained. Following is WAXLEE's deposition:

"I believe myself to be in a dangerous condition, and expect to die of my injuries; on Thursday last, the 11th inst., about 8 P. M., I was on board the bark *Crusader*, bound for Melbourne, Australia, as she lay in the stream off Bedloe's Island; I was employed as second mate of the vessel; the Captain, first mate, and a portion of the crew were absent in the City; we expected to sail on the following day; I had charge of the vessel, and while sitting in the cabin two of the passengers came in and requested me to give them something to eat; I complied with their request, and a short time afterwards one of the seamen, known as "Barney," came into the cabin and requested me to give him his supper; I told him that the steward was not on board and that he must wait, adding that it was best for him to leave the cabin as I had nothing to eat there; he answered that he would not leave, at the same time applying to me an opprobrious epithet; I at once knocked him down and pulled him from the cabin to the deck; observing that he was under the influence of liquor, I called to some of the men to take him forward to his bunk, and when we were about to remove him he pulled a sailor's sheath-knife from his bosom and stabbed me in the groin, saying, with an oath, as he made the plunge, "Take that;" I ran aft, followed by Barney, with the knife still in his hand, and when I reached the cabin door I took my revolver from my pocket, and told him that I could shoot him if I wanted to, but I would not; I then held the pistol over my head and fired twice, after which I entered the cabin and held the door fast to prevent his coming in; he made several attempts to enter the cabin, but did not succeed; half an hour elapsed before I again went on deck, and when I came out I found the prisoner secured forward; I remained on board all night, and was removed here the following morning; I recognize the prisoner William Skinner as the man who stabbed me, and as the person whom I knew on board the vessel by the name of Barney.

Upon this testimony the jury rendered the following verdict: "That HENRY WAXLEE came to his wounding at the hands of WM. SKINNER, on the 11th day of October, 1860, on board the bark *Crusader*, then lying off Bedloe's Island."

SKINNER was then examined in the prescribed way. He said that he was a native of Ireland, 20 years of age, and that he was intoxicated at the time thereof; he could not say whether he had inflicted the wound or not. He was committed to prison. WAXLEE, the injured man, is a native of Connecticut, and not more than 20 years of age.

Military.

INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The annual inspection and review of the Seventh Regiment, Col. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, took place at Hamilton-square, yesterday, and attracted crowds of spectators, male and female,—senile, m